The Sydney Morning Herald.

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ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S favourite steamers
Rose, R. L. Pattison, commander
Tamar, J. Allen, ditto
Sovereign, H. Cape, ditto
will leave this Wharf on the morning of the Regatta Day, at 9, half-past 9, and 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Circular Wharf to receive parties desirous of witnessing the Regatta, and of spending the day in an aquatic excursion.

Refreshments on board at moderate charges.

Fares—5s. each; children half-price.

JAMES PATERSON, Sec.

H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, 22nd January. 1335

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE first-class COLONIAL STEAM-SHIP *PHŒNIX*, will leave Kellick's Wharf, This Day, the 26th, at half-past nine, and the Circular Wharf at ten o'clock, and ply about the Harbour during the races.

Fares, 5s. each—children half price.

Refreshments at moderate rates on board.

The band of the St. Patrick's Society is engaged for this vessel. 1496

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE *KANGAROO* will leave Kellick's Wharf at half-past 9, and the Circular Wharf at 10 o'clock, on the 26th instant, and ply about the Harbour during the day.

Refreshments on board at moderate charges.

A Band will be in attendance.

	s.	d.
Fares	4	0
Lady and Gentleman	7	0

Children under 12 years half-price. 1293

"CORNUBIA." FOR THE HUNTER.

THE *CORNUBIA*, steamer, has resumed the Hunter River trade, and will continue to leave from the Circular Wharf every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock in the evening, returning from Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Fares—Cabin ...... 8s.
Steerage .. 4s.

779

FOR CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS.

THE STEAM-PACKET *PHŒNIX*, for the above settlements Tomorrow Evening, at eight o'clock.

Kellick's Wharf, Tuesday, 26th January. 1494

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAMER *MAITLAND*, William Parsons, Commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf TO-MORROW EVENING, at 6 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS CROFT, Agent.

Commercial Wharf, January 26. 1489

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam-packet *SOVEREIGN*, H. Cape, commander, will sail for South Brisbane, on WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, at 8, P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf. 1446

STEAM PACKET TO ILLAWARRA

THE FAST STEAMER *KANGAROO* has resumed her regular day trips between Sydney and Wollongong:

LEAVING

Sydney every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 9.

AND

Wollongong every Monday and Thursday, at 11 A.M. 9874

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

THE *WILLIAM IV.* steamer will leave Kellick's Wharf for Wollongong on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

Kellick's Wharf, Tuesday, 26th January. 1493

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE iron steam-ship *SHAMROCK*, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY,

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 1069

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine fast-sailing cutter *HARRIOTT*, 40 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened, to sail positively on Thursday, 28th January. For freight or passage apply to

GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO., 10, Bridge-street.

1233

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT

THE Clipper Schooner *PHŒBE*, Captain Bennett, daily expected, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

1394

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE PACKET-BRIG *SKERNE*, hourly expected, will have quick despatch, having nearly all her cargo engaged. Shippers are requested to engage their freight at once.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, 489, George-street, Late Blackman's.

1479

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE splendid clipper Brig *PHANTOM*, 200 tons, Captain Henry T. Fox (late commander of the *Emma*), detained in consequence of the holidays, sails at one to-morrow afternoon. Has room for a little freight, up to ten o'clock tomorrow morning, the entries for which must be promptly paid.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 468, George-street. 1477

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE teak-built Barque *REGIA*, Johnson, master. For cabin or steerage passage only, apply to the master, on board, at Moore's Wharf.

January 16. 952

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE BARQUE *AVOCA*, W. Howey, master, will positively sail for the above port on Wednesday next, the 27th inst.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Botts's Wharf; or to

1406 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE well-known Trader *TERROR*, Captain Dunning, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, to Captain Dunning, Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 468, George-street.

900

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE CLIPPER *JOHN BULL*, Captain Tuohy, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

1393 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, AUCKLAND, AND BAY OF ISLANDS.

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner *DEBORAH*, burthen 150 tons. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., or to the master on board, at *Kellie's (late Hector's) Wharf.*

January 23. 1348

FOR BATAVIA, CALLING AT SWAN RIVER AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND,

SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE FINE BRIG *CALYPSO*, 120 tons burthen, Charles Harrold, Commander, is under engagement to sail with all despatch. For light freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to Captain Harrold; or to the owner,

HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, Corner of King and George streets.

January 18. 1002

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE *ROYAL SAXON*, 510 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander, will sail in all March—carries an experienced Surgeon.

This vessel having established her character as a passenger and horse ship, will be continued in the trade.

Shippers and passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation at the Wharf, Miller's Point.

R. TOWNS.

January 23. 1430

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

THE superior fast-sailing frigate-ship *WALMER CASTLE*, A1, 800 tons, J. N. Thorne, Commander, has 2800 bales of wool engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.

This fine vessel is one of Messrs. Green's celebrated Indiamen, and is found and appointed in every respect the same as when in the Calcutta trade, and is the first of an intended line to this colony.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

MESSRS. BOYD AND CO., AND MESSRS. ARMITAGE AND CO.

Sydney, December 28. 10392

THE "ST. GEORGE," FOR LONDON.

THIS fine first-class frigate built ship, Captain Jones, will commence loading for London, and will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. From her well-known sailing qualities, and superior accommodations, she presents a favourable opportunity to passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Jones, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, & CO.; or to

10207 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE CLIPPER BARQUE *SAPPHIRE*, A1, 255 tons, John Millar, commander, has only room for a few bales wool. Immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board; to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.; or to J. B. METCALFE. 1296

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON 1ST MARCH.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing frigate-built ship *SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR*, built of teak in 1844, and copper fastened, A1, 350 tons register, Edward Underwood, Commander. This splendid ship is expressly fitted for the colonial trade, *and has only one stern and the adjoining cabin between decks disengaged.*

Carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

COOPER AND HOLT. Waterloo Warehouse.

657

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing river-built barque *HENRIETTA*, 364 tons register, John Sargent, Commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to Captain Sargent, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; Or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Hunter-street, December 29. 10480

FOR LONDON.

THE *TASMANIA*, Captain Black, having now received her dead weight on board, and made engagements for a large proportion of wool, will be despatched early in February.

Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

Applications for freight or passage to be made to

585 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY,

THE fine first-class Ship *WINSCALES*, Captain Alexander Sproul, burthen per register 351 tons; will sail on 1st February.

For freight or passage apply to DONALDSON AND CO; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. 9095

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 fast-sailing Barque *GEORGE*, W. M'Vicar, Commander, has room for 100 bales wool.

Has two cabins disengaged, and will sail on the 30th instant.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

January 22. 1438

FOR LONDON.

P. O. PACKET FOR FEBRUARY, IN LIEU OF THE "NEPTUNE."

THE A1 fast-sailing ship *URGENT*, 408 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander.

Has two cabins disengaged, and will positively sail on the 4th February.

For passage apply on board, OR TO

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 700, George-street.

January 25. 1487

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 BARQUE *NEPTUNE*, 343 tons register, Charles Stuart, commander.

Having now all her dead weight on board, and commenced taking in wool, will sail on 10th February.

Has a very superior after cabin, suitable for a family.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

January 25. 1467

FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE REGULAR TRADER,

A1, RIVER-BUILT SHIP *EWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley. For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

January 2. 149

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, fast-sailing, first-class barque *SUNFLOWER*, 341 tons, James Forrester, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALF.

January 19. 1046

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 90 to 100 tons.

J. B. METCALFE.

January 23. 1297

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1847.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon, for supplying such quantities of brooms (made of birch or heath, or other proper material) with handles, as may from time to time be required by the Barrack Department, between the 1st February next, and the 30th September, 1848.

Samples of the brooms to be sent to the Barrack Master's Office, where any further particulars can be obtained.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

1469

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1847.

THE PRICES demanded for the Seeds called for by advertisement from this Office, dated 17th ult., being considered too high, Notice is hereby given, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received until Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to supply the undermentioned Seeds for the service at North Australia.

The lowest tender, if approved of, will be accepted.

Maize	Common	bushels	20	
	100 day	ditto	20	
Millet		ditto	1	
Barley	English	ditto	1	
	Cape	ditto	1	
Clover (red and white)		ditto	1	of each.
Wheat		ditto	2	
Cotton		pounds	5	
Coffee		ditto	5	
Manioc		cwt.	1	
Potatoes (V. D. Land)		bushels	20	
Ditto (sweet)		cwt.	1	
Yams		ditto	1	
Cabbage	Drum-head	pounds	1	
	Derwent	ditto	1	
	Early York	ditto	1	
Onion	Globe	ditto	1	
	Spanish	ditto	1	
Turnip	Scotch Yellow	ditto	1	
	Swedish	ditto	1	
	White Stone	ditto	1	
Carrot	Long Orange	ditto	1	
	Short Horn	ditto	1	
Cucumber		ditto	1	
Cauliflower		ditto	1	
Parsnip		ditto	1	
Leeks		ditto	1	
Melons	Rock	ditto	1	
	Water	ditto	1	
Vegetable Marrow		ditto	1	
Garlic		ditto	1	
Pumpkins	Iron Bark	ditto	1	
	Red Orange	ditto	1	
	Rio	ditto	1	
Beans	Broad Windsor	pints	10	
	Dwarf Windsor	ditto	10	
	Scarlet Runner	ditto	10	
	White Runner	ditto	10	
	Calavances	ditto	10	
	French Kidney	ditto	10	
Peas	Dwarf Marrow Fat	ditto	10	
	Prussian Blue	ditto	10	
	Vine	ditto	10	
Radish	Turnip	ditto	10	
	Salmon	ditto	10	
Lettuce	Large Cabbage	pounds	1	
	Coss	ditto	1	
Cress	English	ditto	1	
	American	ditto	1	
Spinach		ditto	1	
Capsicum		pints	1	
Chillie		ditto	1	
Squash		pounds	2	
Mint		ditto	1	
Thyme		ditto	1	
Parsley (curled)		ditto	1	
Rye Grass		bushels	1	
Lucerne		pounds	6	
Celery		ditto	1	
Horseradish (sticks or roots)			100	

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

1480

TENDERS are required for repairs to the *Australian.* Apply to

1486 COOPER AND HOLT.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY REGATTA,

TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1847.

Patron—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
President—ROBERT OWEN, ESQ.
Vice-President—GEORGE COOPER TURNER, ESQ.
Umpire—MERION MORIARTY, ESQ., R.N.
Treasurer—R. M. COLE, ESQ., R.N.
Secretary—WILLIAM TODD, ESQ.

COMMITTEE:

George Fitz Roy, Esq.
Captain Pratt, 99th Regiment.
H. H. Browne, Esq.
Thomas Jeffrey, Esq.
Alexander Kellie, Esq.
J. de C. Bremer, Esq.
Captain Chilcott
J. Curwin Boyd, Esq.
R. J. Want, Esq.
A. M'Gaa, Esq.
Lieutenant Cooper, 58th Regiment.
M. W. Lewis, Esq.
J. C. Thompson, Esq.
J. Bramwell, Esq.
W. Gibbes, Esq.
Jules Joubert, Esq.
B. Shaw, Esq.
George Macpherson, Esq.

FIRST MATCH.

No. 1 Marryat's Code. To start at 10 A.M.

For Gigs, to be rowed by amateurs only. To start from off Fort Macquarie, and proceed round the Flag Boat moored off Goat Island, passing it on the south side, and rounding it on the north side; then round Pinchgut, passing it on the north, and rounding it on the south side and back to the starting place. Entrance fee, £1 1s.

First prize, £15 15s.; second prize, £5 5s.

No.	Name.	Flag.	Owner.
1.	*Sons of the Thames*	Blue	Mr. Dind
2.	*Jim Crow*	Black	Mr. Stewart
3.	*Red Rover*	Red	Mr. Collins

SECOND MATCH.

No. 2 Marryatt's Code. To start at half-past 10 A.M.

For Second Class Yachts under ten tons. To start from off Fort Macquarie, and proceed round a vessel moored off the Gas Works, passing her on the east and rounding on the west side; then proceed round the Light Vessel and Sow and Pigs, passing them on the west and rounding on the east side, and back to the starting vessel. Entrance fee, £2 2s.

First prize, £35; second prize, £10.

1. *Friendship* .. White with red star — Mr. Milsom
2. *Madge Wildfire* .. Blue ...... Mr. Harnett
3. *Champion* ...... Red ...... Mr. Thornton
4. *Midge* ...... St. George's Cross — Capt. Towns.

THIRD MATCH.

No. 3 Marryat's Code. To start at 11 A.M.

For Licensed Watermen pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. The same course as Match No. 1.

First prize, £10 10s.; second prize, £5 5s. No entrance fee.

N.B.—The above skiffs must have been licensed and used for three months prior to the Regatta.

1. *Sisters* — Green with white cross — Martin Griffin
2. *Sam Slick* — Blue — William Currie
3. *Elizabeth* — White with black ball — Jos. Reynolds
4. *Lucinda* — Green — J. Brennan
5. *Betsy* — Blue Flag — Geo. Mulhall

FOURTH MATCH.

No. 4 Marryat's Code. To start at half-past 11 A.M.

For Skiffs pulling two oars. To be rowed by amateurs only. Same course as match No. 1.

First prize, Silver Cup, value £10, with £5 5s. added; second prize, £5 5s. Entrance fee, £1 1s.

1. *Waterwitch* — Tri-colour — M. Moriarty
2. *Mary Ann* — Blue and white stripe — Wm. Bates
3. *Robin Hood* — White and red — John Nalder
4. *Agenoria* — Blue with white border and gilt star — Ward
5. *Pet of the Village* — Blue — W.A.P.Townsend
6. *Pelter* — Blue Peter — Thomas Burrows

FIFTH MATCH.

No. 5 Marryat's Code. To start at noon.

For Third Class Yachts under five tons. To start from off Fort Macquarie, and proceed round a boat moored off Goat Island, passing it on the south and rounding it on the north side; then round Shark Island, passing it on the north and rounding it on the south side and back to the starting place. Entrance fee, £1 1s.

First prize, £21; second prize, £7 10s.

1. *Virginia* — Blue with white cross — John Freeman
2. *Shepherdess* — Blue with hand and heart — Edward Borton
3. *Little Johnstone* — Blue, white and blue — Capt. Harrison
4. *Commodore* — Pink — F. J. King
5. *Mystery* — Red and blue — Geo. M'Cauley
6. *Witch* — Red with white cross — Wm. Fowles
7. *Bright Planet* — Blue with white star — H. Martin
8. *Madge Wildfire* — Blue — W. Harnett
9. *Madge Wildfire, Senior* — Red — Ditto

SIXTH MATCH.

No. 6 Marryat's Code. To start at half-past 12, P.M.

For all Gigs pulling four oars. Same course as Match No. 1.

First prize, £15 15s.; second prize, £5 5s. Entrance fee, £1 1s.

1. *Sons of the Thames* Blue .. Mr. Dind
2. *Jim Crow* .... Black .. Mr. Stewart
3. *Red Rover* .... Red .... Mr. Collins

SEVENTH MATCH.

No 7 Marryat's Code. To start at 1, P.M.

For Licensed Watermen in Skiffs, pulling two oars. Same course as Match No. 1.

First prize, £12 12s.; second prize, £5 5s. No entrance fee.

N.B.—The above Skiffs must have been licensed and used for three months prior to the Regatta.

1. *Sam Slick* .. Blue ...... W. Currie
2. *Harriett* .... Blue ...... Peter Murray
3. *Betsy* ...... Red .... W. Thomson
4. *Sarah* .... Red .... John Rice
5. *Lucinda* .... White & blue Thos. Roberts
6. *Elizabeth* .. White, with black ball — J. Reynolds
7. *Boomer* .... Green & blue Boomer
8. *Mary* ...... White .... John Joliffe

EIGHTH MATCH.

No. 8 Marryat's Code. To start at 2, P.M.

For all Vessels not exceeding twenty-five tons. To start from off Fort Macquarie, proceeding round a boat moored off Goat Island, passing it on the south, and rounding it on the north side; then round a boat moored in North Harbour, off Big Manly Beach, passing it on the west, and rounding on the east side; then back to the starting vessel.

First Prize, £70. Second Prize, £15. Entrance fee, £3 3s.

1. *Midge* ...... St. George's Cross — Capt. Towns
2. *Champion* .... Red ...... Mr. G. Thornton
3. *Madge Wildfire* Blue ...... Mr. Harnett
4. *Will o' the Wisp* Tricolour R. J. Want, Esq
5. *Bomerang* .... Blue and red Mr. Keightley
6. *Friendship* .. White with red star — Mr. Milsom
7. *Sylph* ...... Blue Peter — Messrs Owen & Campbell

NINTH MATCH.

No. 9 Marryat's Code. To start at half-past 2, P.M.

For *bona fide* Whale Boats, with tubs and usual line, (say 260 lbs. weight,) pulling five oars. To pull from the starting vessel round Clark's Island, passing it on the north and rounding it on the south side; then round the boat off Goat Island, passing it on the south and rounding it on the north side, and back to the starting vessel.

First prize, £25; second prize, £15; third prize, £10; but if only four boats start, *the first two* prizes will be given. Entrance fee, £1 1s.

1. *Stop and Fetch it* Red .. Mr. Howard
2. *Sir Charles* .... Blue ...... Mr. Dind
3. *William* ...... Yellow .... Capt. Serjeant
4. *Empire* .... White .... Capt. Beeder
5. *Kangaroo* .... White, with kangaroo — Mr. Redgrave
6. *South Carolina* Blue & white Capt. Gardiner
7. *The Louis* .. Blue, white, and blue — Capt. Tallman

TENTH MATCH.

No. 10 Marryat's Code. To start at 3 P.M.

For a Gig and Dingy. The gig not under twenty feet. The race to be decided in twenty minutes. The man in the dingy must be caught by the bow man in the gig.

Two matches. Prizes, £5 each.

GIGS.

FIRST RACE.

Dingy. *Bulfrog* .... Red .. .. Thos. Thomson
Gig .... *Smiler* .... Blue .... Anderson.

SECOND RACE.

Dingy. *Witch* ...... Blue .... Bruce.
Gig .... *Botherum* Blue with White Cross — B. Barnett.

In all the foregoing races four boats must be entered, and start, or no race, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 6 for gigs, when three entrances will be sufficient.

Boats' tonnage to be calculated the same as last year, viz., by Acts 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 56.

Rules and Regulations will appear in an early advertisement.

Subscription lists will lie at the differen Banks, and with the gentlemen of the Committee.

Notice will be given in the *Herald* of Monday and Tuesday next, stating in what manner all sailing boats are to start.

WM. TODD, Secretary,

Committee Rooms, Custom House Hotel, January 21, 1846. 1242

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at their Office, in George-street, on Wednesday, 10th February next, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of S. K. Salting, Esq., and George G. Old, Esq., resigned.

Candidates for the office are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board, previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

Sydney, January 22. 1301

PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Agents of the above Company have this day received instructions from the Secretaries at Calcutta, that new agents have been appointed for the Company in London, and that all policies issued by the undersigned as Agents in Sydney, and made payable in London, will (in case of loss) be settled, on presentation, and agreeably to their tenor, at the office of the London and Westminster Bank, Treasurers of the said Company.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents at Sydney.

Sydney, 22nd January. 1300

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December last, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, and the same will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director.

Commercial Banking Office, Sydney, 20th January, 1847. 1211

No. 47-19.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1847.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Council of the City of Sydney will meet at the Town Hall, and proceed with the consideration of the appeals against the assessment on the new and additional buildings in the various Wards of the City.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

1397

MASONIC FURNITURE REQUIRED.

TENDERS for the manufacture of various articles of Masonic Furniture will be received at the residence of Mr. Torning, Painter, Bridge-street, where plans and specifications may be seen, on or before Thursday next, any day from 9 to 11, or from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Sydney, January 23. 1411

MR. J. EMANUEL,

DENTIST, 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NORTH.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, in returning thanks to his patients and the public in general of New South Wales for their liberal patronage since his arrival from Paris to this city in the year 1842, begs most respectfully to inform them that he has received by the *Emerald* a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of every description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Also, the latest improvements of the art. Gold leaf, sea-horse bone, separating files, &c.

Mr. Emanuel continues to supply the loss of teeth, more particularly whole sets, having succeeded in the most difficult cases wherein others have failed (in this part of the world).

Mr. Emanuel trusts from his constant and studious attention to his profession to merit a continuation of the favours already received. At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

345, Black's Buildings, Near Hunter-street. 209

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL STORES,

No. 341, *George-street.*

MR. N. JOSEPH begs to inform his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has Commenced Business in Sydney as general Commission Agent, for the sale of Wool and other Colonial Produce.

N. J. flatters himself that from his extensive experience in business during the last fifteen years, that his friends may rest assured that anything entrusted to him for sale will meet with every attention and punctuality. Unexceptionable references, and any amount of security, given if required.

ALSO,

Slops, Drapery, Woolpacks, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, and every article in the trade, supplied on the most moderate terms.

Country Orders collected. 8690

BONDED STORES.

THE undersigned having completed a range of Stores in Queen's-place, constructed with all modern improvements, solely for bonding purposes, and *fire-proof*, invites the inspection of importers.

Arrangements, deduced from long experience, have been made for the preservation of tobacco from such deteriorating influences as are incidental to the climate and other circumstances.

Security against fire is now attainable in these warehouses, combined with great facility of transit and sampling, without any departure from the old scale of charges, exhibited as usual in a prominent place of the establishment.

E. H. POLLARD.

Queen's-place Bonded Stores, December 26. 1030

ARGYLE STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.

THE Stockholders and the public in general of the Southern Districts are respectfully informed that the above establishment will re-commence business as soon as the present alterations are completed. Due notice of the day of opening will appear in a future advertisement.

Persons having cattle and sheep for boiling down at the above establishment, will please communicate with the undersigned, at the Argyle Stores, Goulburn.

1031 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street, September. 1846. 2530

MR MORT'S PRODUCE SALE

MR. MORT

BEGS to inform the Woolgrowers Merchants, and others of the Colony interested in the Sale of Wool, Tallow, &c., that he intends, during the ensuing season, to hold auction sales of Produce

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

In lieu of Saturday only, as heretofore.

In soliciting a continuance of the support which his weekly sales have received, Mr. Mort would call attention to the very low scale of charges now adopted, and further to the fact, that from the competition created by the attendance of all classes of buyes, this mode of sale possesses advantages over any other, and at all times ensures the extreme market rates of the day; besides enabling the settler to close his transactions on an average within twenty-four hours of the arrival of his wool and tallow.

The Stores at the rear of his rooms will be always open to receive produce, but wool intended for Wednesday's sale must be delivered on or before Tuesday, and that for Saturday not later than Friday, in order to give proper time for arrangement and inspection.

N.B.—Mr. Mort will be happy to make cash advances on receipt of the wool into store, and also to purchase supplies for the return teams if required. 7176

MESSRS. GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO., beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, at their spacious premises, No. 10, Bridge-street, Sydney.

G. T. and Co. flatter themselves that from their long experience in this and the neighbouring colonies they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction in all matters of business entrusted to them.

To their friends in the country, Messrs. G. T. and Co. would observe that from their intimate knowledge of the Sydney markets they will be enabled to supply them with Stores of the very best quality at the lowest rate, and will receive in exchange all kinds of country produce. 1035

WILLIAM CANKETT, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Cook's River, Newtown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, wishes to inform them that on the first of February he intends to run a first-rate Omnibus, entirely new, which no expense has been spared to make comfortable and commodious. It will carry fifteen passengers, and will run with three horses, so as to delay no time, (fares as usual); and will start from Cook's River at a quarter past eight, every morning, and will call at the points of the Glebe and New Town Road, at ten minutes before nine, and will set down at the Queen's Wharf by nine: it will then continue its route through the town during the day, and will return to Newtown and Cook's River, leaving the Queen's Wharf at a quarter before five, and will call at the Royal Hotel, at five.

N. B.—A Licensed Carriage will run to Newtown and Cook's River every morning, at seven, from the Royal Hotel, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and will leave Cook's River at half-past nine.

☞ W. C. has purchased first-rate horses, and engaged a sober and steady coachman and conductor. 1464

A DAY COACH TO PENRITH.

L. ALEXANDER begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that on and after Monday next, the 25th instant, he intends running his coach from Sydney to Penrith, leaving Sydney at nine o'clock A.M., as usual, arriving at Penrith at two o'clock P.M.

BOOKING OFFICES:

Mr. Isaac Titterton, Wine and Spirit Merchant, George-street, Sydney.

Mr. George Perry, Rose Inn, Penrith.

Penrith, January 21. 8612

CHEAP CONVEYANCE OF WOOL AND STORES TO AND FROM MANEROO

WILLIAM LETT begs to inform the Settlers on Maneroo, that in consequence of the low freights to and from Sydney and Boyd Town, of ten shillings per ton for goods, and two shillings per cwt. for wool, he has made arrangements to start Twenty Bullock Teams regularly upon the road, and is now ready to make the most economical arrangement for the carriage of goods and produce by this most expeditious mode of conveyance.

Letters addressed to William Lett, Post Office, Boyd Town, or Bibenluke, Maneroo, will be attended to. 9472

BEST CONFECTIONERY,

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A GREAT reduction in the wholesale prices of Lozenges, Comfits, &c., from this day.

The quality as usual first rate, and unequalled in the colony.

PRICE AND STADDON, Wholesale and Export Confectioners, No. 552, George-street, Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

January 21. 1261

LIBRARY FOR SALE.

WILLIAM BAKER requests that all parties who have any of his Library Books in their possession, and who have paid nothing for reading for the last four years, will return them, as he has instructed

MR. W. G. MOORE to dispose of his library, either by private sale or public auction, of which due notice will be given.

N. B.—A large number of printed catalogues can be given in if purchased by one party, with Index and Library Book.

Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. Moore, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street 1360

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS AND SETTLERS.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

JOHN ROW, Chemist and Druggist, 93, King-street, Sydney, has recently received an extensive assortment of DRUGS, of the best description, which he now offers to Storekeepers, &c., at exceeding low prices.

J. R. embraces this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, begs to assure still that no efforts shall be wanting on his part to give entire satisfaction, whilst he feels fully competent that the quality of his articles is such as cannot be surpassed, and though it is not his object to undersell, yet it will be his invariable practice to adhere to "moderate prices."

During the period that J. R. has been in business it has been his special care to dispense every prescription himself, and from the daily increasing numbers which are sent to his establishment, he flatters himself that in this department especially his efforts have been successful; and to those members of the medical profession who may in future favour him with a share of their prescriptions, he engages that every article prescribed shall be of the best quality, and that the recipes shall in every sense be

FAITHFULLY AND ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

J. R. invites the attention of settlers, &c., to the undermentioned articles:—

Sarsaparilla
Carbonate soda
Tartaric acid
Barbadoes aloes
Castor oil
Epsom salts
Calcined magnesia
Corrosive sublimate
Venice turpentine
Sal ammoniac
Soft soap
Arsenic
Blue stone
Seidlitz powders, in boxes
Ditto ditto, in Morocco cases
Butyr antimony
Trusses
Enema syringes. 1258

NAUTICAL STATIONERY, &c., on sale at Colman's, Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate:—

Log Books, all sizes, printed and plain
Nautical Almanacs, 1847, 1848
Ships' articles
Coasters' clearances
Parallel rulers
Bills of lading
—— of Exchange
Advance notes
Charter parties
Norie's Epitome
Steel's Shipmaster
Moore's Navigation, improved by Kerrigan

1468

TO CAPTAINS AND PARTIES GOING TO ENGLAND.

LIVE BIRDS OF ALL KINDS, for sale by the undersigned.

F. STRANGE, No. 8, Bridge-street,

1524 Collector for J. Gould, Esq., F.R.S.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!!

T. TAYLOR begs to call the attention of private families, country settlers, and storekeepers, to his new and very choice stock of goods, all of recent importations, which will be offered at prices that will defy competition, viz.:—

Teas, sugars, coffees, cocoa, chocolate, pickles, mustards, bottled fruits, castor and salad oils, sauces, anchovies, fresh salmon (in tins), red and pickled herrings, starch, blue, soap, soda, oatmeal, pearl barley, rice, sago, split peas, arrowroot, isinglass, macaroni, patent groats, tobacco, cigars, currants, raisins, spices, shell almonds, fine table and dairy salt, Bath bricks, black lead, Day and Martin's blacking, butter, cheese, bacon, hams, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles, all of the best quality.

Colonial produce bought or taken in exchange.

Australian Grocery, Italian, and Provision Warehouse, 91, King-street, Corner Bank Court.

1091

ON SALE AT E. COHEN AND CO.'S,

WHOLESALE GENERAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 512, *George-street, opposite the Old Treasury.*

THE following Supplies, at prices *cheaper than any other house* in the trade, E. C. and Co. request the Settlers and Storekeepers, in town and country, to bear in mind that all articles sold by them are warranted sound.

Teas—Fine hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder, souchong, pouchong, and congous, of the following well-known brands: *Alfred, Anita, Emily, Jane, Peruvian, Antilles, Marchioness of Douro,* &c., &c., &c., in catty boxes, chests, and half-chests.

Sugars—Light sun-dried Pampanga, Taal, Zebu, fine clayed, &c., &c., &c.; also, 1000 bags superior assorted sugars, now landing ex *Rifleman.*

Oilmen's Stores—Pickles, mustards, bottled fruits, salad and Florence oils, Coleman's blue and starch, washing soda, sago, Colonial soap, 28 lb. boxes, patent candles, raisins, currants, barley, rice, sauces, &c., &c.

London bottled superior port and sherry wines, in three dozen cases, ale and porter, in draft and bottle, of the best brands, rum, brandy, gin, &c., &c.

Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, tarpaulins, Negrohead and Colonial tobacco, of the first brands, Liverpool, St. Ubes', dairy and rock salt, &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of soft goods always on hand, well selected and cheap. Country orders attended to with strict attention and despatch.

N.B.—No business transacted at the above establishment on Saturdays.

January 19. 1119

ON SALE.

THE Cargo of the *Royal Saxon*, from Calcutta—

2157 Bags Patna rice
214 Hogsheads Bengal rum
180 Cases castor oil
272 Coils coir rope 1½ to 7½ inch
13 Bales coir mats
170 Bundles deep sea lines
580 Bundles twine
100 Bales gunny bags
15 Cases curry powder
29 Cases chutney
15,000 Cigars

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf.

January 22. 1339

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARANCES.

January 25.—*John Pirie*, schooner, Captain Long, for the South Sea Islands.

January 25.—*Harlequin*, schooner, Captain Hovenden, for Portland Bay. Passenger—Mr. Matthew Cuerden.

January 25.—*Phantom*, brig, 157 tons, Captain Fox, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. Thomas Woolley, Mr. A. Michie, Miss Williams, Mr. Garratt, Mr. James Cohill, wife and three children, and Mr. J. Caldwell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Adelaide.—By the *Phantom*, this evening, at 6.

For Auckland.—By the *Avoca*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the *Louisa*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

For Tahiti.—By the *Ann*, on Thursday evening, at 6.

For England.—By the *Hamlet*, on Friday evening; and the *Urgent*, (P.O.P.), on the 3rd proximo.

The *Urgent* has been appointed the Post-office packet for February, and will positively sail on Thursday morning, the 4th proximo.

We regret that we should have stated that the *Kangaroo* steamer was hired on the occasion of this day's regatta to Mr. George Hill, as it might have a tendency to injure Captain Sullivan, who has engaged her services for the public. The *William the Fourth* has been engaged for Mr. Hill.

The "Sir Robert Peel."—In consequence of full particulars not having been obtained, the sale of the wreck of the above vessel is postponed for a few days.

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
26	TUESDAY	5 6	6 54	3 28	4 7

Moon: full, 33 m. past 6, P. M., Jan. 31.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, 26th January,

Will be presented, for the second time in this colony, a drama, by E. Stirling, Esq., called the CABIN BOY; or, THE PIRATE'S VICTIM. Henri, Mr. J. Howson; Vincent, Mr. Arabin; Ballandier, Mr. F. Howson; Largacette, Mr. Spencer; Escarbot, Mr. Torning; Julian, (the cabin boy,) Madame Torning; Jenny, Mrs. Guerin; Madame Morand, Mrs. Gibbs. A Sailor's Hornpipe, by Mr. Fitzgerald. Song, "The Death of Nelson," Mr. J. Howson. To be succeeded by (for the 2nd time in this colony) a new farce entitled DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL. Mr. Honeybun, Mr. F. Howson; Mr. Crank, Mr. Spencer; Mrs. Honeybun, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Crank, Madame Torning: Mrs. Jewel, Mrs. Gibbs. Song, "The Anchor's Weighed," Mr. Smith. To conclude with the musical Farce of THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Mr. J. Howson; Robin, Mr. F. Howson; Wilhelmina, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Bundle, Mrs. Gibbs. "Rule Britannia," by the whole of the Company.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1847.

'*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*'

THE ANNIVERSARY.

This being the fifty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the colony, will be observed as a holiday at the public offices and institutions, and by the generality of shopkeepers. The great attraction of the day will be the harbour, as the Regatta is expected to be the most interesting one ever seen in this hemisphere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Monday.

Before the Worshipful T. F. Milford, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary.

TOM BOWLINE AND OTHERS v. THE "MORNING STAR."

This long pending case being called on for argument upon the merits, Mr. Holroyd was heard as counsel for the respondent.

The suit against the *Morning Star* was one for wages, in which three natives of the South Sea Islands were the promovents. This latter fact did not, however, appear by the evidence; but it did appear that the vessel had been built at Wallis Island, and a document was attached to the pleadings purporting to be a register given at that place. This document bore the signature of Lavilua, who declared himself to be Chief or King of Wallis Island, and it was countersigned by a Roman Catholic bishop, describing himself also as secretary; but there was no evidence to prove that either of these signatures were genuine, although it was contended, that as the authenticity of the document was not disputed, public credit must be given to it in the same manner as to a similar document *from any other nation*. Some evidence was given to show that Wallis Island was really an independent state, and that Lavilua was the king or sovereign chief of that state; but it did not appear whether the island possessed any maritime laws, although one of the witnesses went so far as to express a belief that upon the return of the *Morning Star* to Wallis Island, King Lavilua would not hesitate to detain the vessel for any claim of wages that any of her seamen might possess. An objection was taken by the Counsel for the respondent, to the effect that no demand for wages had been proved, and that such a demand was necessary in the first instance.

His Worship reserved judgment.

The Court adjourned until Thursday next.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, January 25th.

Present — Aldermen Wilshire, Thurlow, Allen, and Macdermott; Councillors Hill, Little, Titterton, Ryan, Egan, Brown, Hyndes, Smidmore, Jenkins, Josephson, Sillitoe, Neale Henderson, May, Fisher, Agars, Moir, Robey and Owen.

In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Wilshire was called to the chair.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Alderman Allen said, that having seen in the report of the last meeting of the City Council, that members had been accused of absenting themselves because they had an objection, or were afraid to vote on a particular question, he would take the opportunity of stating, that at the last meeting he was unable to attend because he was chairman of a meeting of the subscribers of the Sydney Dispensary, which did not break up till late. But although he considered it was somewhat discourteous to have refused him leave of absence at the last meeting, having only applied for such leave about twice in five years, yet he must state, that never in any instance was he afraid to appear to record his vote on any subject; and he much, very much, regretted that he had not been present at the last meeting, to express his opinion on the point to which he supposed allusion had been made.

ALDERMAN FLOOD.

Alderman Thurlow begged to ask the Town Clerk, before the business of the Council commenced, to read the names of the members to whom summonses had been sent to attend the meeting.

The Town Clerk briefly answered, that to all the Members of Council had summonses been sent, except to Alderman Flood.

Alderman Thurlow must then object *in limine* to the further progress of the business. It was his own opinion that until the fine had been paid by Alderman Flood, he was still an alderman, must be looked on as such, and could be compelled to act as such. That opinion was backed by the opinion of the City Solicitor, which he held in his hand, and therefore Alderman Flood was as much entitled to notice of the meeting as any other member of the Council.

Mr. Sillitoe did not think it necessary for any member to have notice. The meeting was only an adjourned one from a previous day, and it was to be presumed that members were in their places and knew to what day they adjourned.

Mr. Little thought Mr. Flood entitled to notice.

Mr. Titterton objected entirely to the argument of the learned Alderman. If Alderman Flood had any right to come to the Council, it was to pay the £25 he owed for his fine, and nothing else. The Council had accepted the Alderman's resignation, and he had formally taken leave of them, and it was nonsense to say he was now an Alderman.

Mr. Hill believed that Alderman Flood had resigned, but thought that his resignation was not complete until the fine was paid. True, they had the power under the Act to proceed against the Alderman, but they might not be able to recover the fine at all, and what a position would they be in then! and until the fine was paid he looked upon Mr. Flood as a member of the Council, and as such he ought to have had the same notice that was sent to every other member.

Alderman Allen: Although it was said that the Act gave them power to enforce this fine, he for one must say that he should be sorry to be the magistrate before whom such a question would be tried. The law said that Councillors might resign on payment of a fine of from £25 to £50. The law then laid down certain duties which an Alderman was called on to perform, and which, if omitted, subjected him to a penalty of £100. Now, there was no doubt, that if the Alderman had, with the tender of his resignation sent the £50, he had a clear right to be free of the Council. The Council must have taken his resignation, but as they had not done so, but only fixed the amount on condition of paying which he might resign, and that amount not having been paid, Mr. Flood undoubtedly continued a member of the City Council, and consequently he had been perfectly astounded by the notice he had received of the meeting on Thursday next, to elect an Alderman. He was not prepared to support the argument of Alderman Thurlow, that as a strict matter of right Mr. Flood was entitled to notice of an adjourned meeting, but as notice had been given to every other member, he believed that they ought not to proceed to business. If the Alderman wanted to retire from the Council, if he were tired of being an Alderman, he might pay his fine and retire, but till he had done so, he ought to be compelled to act.

Mr. Sillitoe contended, that the present was only an adjourned meeting, to consider the Financial Minute. They had no new matter to go into, and it was out of order to attempt to introduce any new matter.

Mr. Josephson was of opinion that if the Council had a right to adjourn its meetings from time to time, that the meeting was a legal one; but if they had not such power, then it would be illegal, because he considered there was no doubt that Mr. Flood was still a member of the Council, and as such entitled to notice. But he did not think that the Council had any power to adjourn specially for any business, but that every meeting must be called by the Mayor under the provisions prescribed in the Act.

Mr. Owen was of the same opinion.

Alderman Macdermott thought the Council had a clear right to adjourn its meetings from day to day, and if the present were an adjourned meeting, although the practice had been by courtesy to send notice to members, they were not in law entitled to it: for it must be considered they were at the previous meeting, and consequently aware of the day to which that meeting was adjourned.

The Chairman said, the question started by Alderman Thurlow was of too much importance to allow him to depart from the practice of the Council. That practice had been to send to every member a notice of a meeting, whether adjourned or not; and this notice had been sent in the present instance to every member except to Alderman Flood. He could not, therefore, consider it a legal meeting.

The Council then broke up.

The Sydney Markets.—It has often struck us with surprise that so little is made of the George-street Markets, and that they are so little frequented. The market buildings are highly creditable to the City and to the Government under which they were erected. Spacious in extent, plain, but by no means mean in appearance, and admirably adapted both in their arrangement and design for the purposes for which they were erected, the Sydney markets would, as far as the buildings go, do credit to any town in England. But with all these advantages, aided by the collateral one of the desirability of a place for the immediate display of the attractive but perishable productions of this climate, the markets of Sydney are almost a nonentity. There is a little stir on the two weekly market mornings, between 5 and 8 o'clock, between the sheds, when the supplies of fruits and vegetables arrive, and the small shopkeepers, and itinerant vendors, are making their purchases, and on Saturday evenings, *the working* classes throng it pretty thickly to obtain their "Sunday extras;" and it may also be added, the crowd is enlarged, but not made more respectable, by giddy girls and thoughtless coxcombs who make it a place of assignation, and by more elderly "vagrants," who, in the disguise of gentlemen, haunt it for worse purposes. That the working classes should have the full benefit of the public markets is highly desirable, and is doubtless one of the chief objects of their institution; but what we chiefly regret is, that on those days, and at those hours, when the poorer classes do not and cannot attend, the richer and more exalted in station in life rarely visit them. A solitary carriage at the gates, a stray servant girl sent out for a bunch of carrots or a handful of herbs, a police clerk, or a reporter devouring the luxury of a hasty peach, rendered yet more refreshing by the elaborate legalities of Mr. Nichols, or the stentorian eloquence of Mr. John Dillon; these are the ordinary characteristics of the market sheds on the mornings of week days. We see this with regret, for it has always seemed to us a sign of a good and healthy feeling in society, when the feminine part of the higher ranks here,—the wives and daughters of the tradesman, the merchant, or the professional man, are not above attending to their own domestic affairs, and of superintending the household economy of their establishments, even out of doors. We regret it, too, because the existence of a well-conducted, well-arranged, and well-frequented market, is highly useful in promoting the comfort of a city, and of fostering the interests of a respectable class of citizens. The hawkers of fruits and vegetables are a far less steady and deserving class than the market stall-holders; and the former would be discouraged, and the latter assisted, by the consummation we seek. But to have a well-arranged and attractive market there must be a good attendance of customers; and as this is not the case at present, the Sydney markets do not present half so pleasing an appearance as they might do. The stalls are, for the most part, small and ill furnished, particularly in the shed devoted to the sale of meat, poultry, butter, eggs, &c. In this respect there has been a sad falling off since the days of the old regime, before the markets were placed under the sapient legislation of the City Council. The fruit and vegetable markets are generally dreary solitudes; and if it were not for the shed in which fruit, vegetable, and sundries, are retailed to the consumer, the markets would be utterly uninteresting. Here, however, although room is still left for improvement; there is something to attract, something to admire. The shed is kept tolerably clean, and the displays of fruit and vegetables on market mornings are such as would not disgrace the tables of our flower shows when thronged with their gayest and most fashionable visitors. During the present season these displays have been particularly attractive. The fruit, if not of the best flavour, has been abundant in quantity, and beautiful to look at. The downy looking peaches, peeping out of their leaf lined baskets, or arranged in luxuriant heaps upon the stall tables; the crimson nectarines, the luscious figs, and tempting plums, still proffer their abundance, while these temptations to the palate are now increased by the rich clusters of the grape, the tinted apple, and the mellow pear, and all the refreshing varieties of the melon tribe. Nor are the plentiful products of this land of the fig, the olive, and the vine, confined to these tempting and cheap luxuries. Vegetables—less attractive to the eye, but more useful to the stomach, are exhibited in a perfection unsurpassed in any country. Gigantic cabbages, salads of every description, cucumbers, whose unforced growth would wake the envy of the green-house gardeners of England—all appear in a freshness of aspect truly appetizing. But with all these attractions, with all this abundance of the "vintage time" the visitors are few, and the capabilities of the market but partially developed. People prefer to buy their fruit out of carts and barrows, where it rots in decaying heaps, or from the stall of some petty vendor where it lies exposed to the sun, rather than enjoy a pleasant recreation in a stroll through the markets, where every production is offered to them in its freshest prime. We repeat, we regret to see this, and while we urge parties to try the experiment of witnessing what we often witness with admiration and pleasure, we would also urge the stall-holders to as great an exercise of cleanliness and taste as the capabilities allotted to them will allow.

The Infirmary.—The election of medical officers for the Infirmary, in the room of Dr. Fullerton, *resigned*, and Mr. Nathan, retiring by lot, took place yesterday, the 25th, at the Infirmary. Great interest appears to have been taken by the subscribers generally. At four o'clock, the scrutineers, J. H. Challis, Esq., T. W. Smart, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, retired, and having gone over the signed lists, intimated to the Chairman, Alexander M'Leay, Esq., on their return that the following gentlemen had the greatest number of votes:—Physician—Robert M'Intosh, Esq., M.D. Surgeon—John Rolland, Esq. District Surgeons—Samuel Maberley, Esq., and Thomas Phillips, Esq. Two hundred and thirty-three signed lists were handed in.

Sir George Arthur.—The following extract from a letter from the Egyptian correspondent of the *Englishman* (Calcutta newspaper), will be read with interest by the friends of Sir George Arthur:—"The *Achbar* arrived at Suez on the 25th August, with Sir George Arthur; the *Victoria* saluted him with 17 guns. Sir George Arthur did not land until the evening, and the following morning was saluted by guns on the point. As soon as his arrival was known here, Abdirachman Effendi, the director of the Transit Administration, got one of Ibraham Pacha's carriages (a new one just brought from England), and started with six horses for Suez, and arrived before the departure of Sir George Arthur, and offered him the carriage, and his Excellency came on in it and reached Cairo on the evening of the 29th ult. On the following day, he was visited by Ibrahim Pacha; this is the first time Ibrahim Pacha, or indeed any high official, has ever called upon a European of whatsoever rank, and is one of the good results of his trip to Europe. On the following evening, Sir George Arthur and family, Dr. Peel, Captains Hunter, Hewett, S. N., and Leeson, and Mr. Melville, payed a visit to the Pacha at the citadel. Ibrahim Pacha sent his own carriage and horses for the Governor, and other carriages for his suite. They were accompanied by Mr. Watson, the Consul. The Pacha was talkative, gave the Governor a pipe and coffee, and the officers coffee only. The Pacha spoke much of the attention shown his son in England, and said he was so delighted with his reception, that he had determined upon visiting England next year; that he had asked and obtained permission of the Sultan to do so—and that he was now building a steamer of 500 horse-power to take him there. The Governor then spoke of the comfort in which he had crossed the Desert, and praised the transit arrangements, adding, that nothing was now wanting but a railroad across the country. This did not seem to please the Pacha, who discontinued the subject. On the following day, Sir G. was to have visited Ibrahim and Abbaas Pachas, but was too unwell to do so; however as Ibrahim's carriages were in attendance, the Governor sent his sons, who were accompanied by the same party as before. Ibrahim received them particularly well, shook hands with each, and gave them all pipes and coffee, talked much of his reception in England, asked many questions about India, and indeed seemed better informed about the latter country than the party to whom he addressed himself; they remained about half an hour and then called upon Abbass Pacha, who gave them pipes and coffee; this visit was heavy, there being a lack of conversational powers on each side, and lasted about twenty minutes. Sir George and party left on the morning of the 2nd instant, in the steamer *Delta*. The Pacha had provided a palace for him; but as he arrived at night, he took up his abode at the Hotel, but the Pacha defrayed all his expenses both here and at the Suez Hotel. Sir G. had paid £58 to the Transit Administration for his journey to Suez; this sum was, by order of the Pacha, refunded, and Sir G. gave £10 as a bacshesh to the different employees who had assisted him."—"Cairo, 20th September, 1846.—In my last, I mentioned to you the attentions which had been shown by the Pacha and his family to Sir G. Arthur upon his arrival at Alexandria. I am sorry to say he was taken much worse, and it was with difficulty he was got on board the *Oriental*, which sailed on the 11th instant. The Pacha's carriage was in attendance, and took him to the sea, and he embarked at Rosetta at ten, in the Pacha's own boat. The *Precursor* arrived at Suez at 8 P.M. of the 8th instant, with thirty passengers; they left this for Alexandria on the 10th at 5 P.M; she left Suez at 1 A.M. of the 10th."

Indian Wool.—The following is an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Bengal Agricultural Society, held in November last:—"Samples of wool, the first cross between the Cape Merino and Jessulmere sheep. Presented by H. Hamilton Bell, Esq., of Agra. Mr. Bell sends this sample under the impression that it will not be considered unworthy of attention, but promising a really fine wool on the third or fourth cross. He adds, 'the Merino rams suffer greatly from the extreme heat, and require a good deal of attention; but they seem healthy. I am, however, little doubtful of any favourable practical result from my experiment. Little pasture land is now left in these zilliahs, and after the rains have ceased for a month or two, it affords little sustenance. I have found a moderate feed of grain indispensible, and I scarcely anticipate a return from the wool that would repay the expenses. Some of the ravines on the banks of the Jumna have a good deal of grazing land fit for sheep, and one of my villages is situated amongst them; but it is out of the way, and I cannot trust my flock at a distance under native care, at all events, till the breed has been brought as close to the Merino as seems necessary.' The sample was well thought of by the meeting, and the Secretary was requested to obtain a definite opinion upon it."

A Hint to Harbour Bathers.—Samuel Stephenson and John Hill, two boys who had been apprehended bathing at Barker's Wharf on Sunday forenoon, both pleaded guilty of the offence charged, but alleged, that while the constables took them they allowed a number of men, who were bathing with them, to escape. The Bench advised them, if they knew the men, to point them out to the police, and they would yet be brought up by summons and fined, as they were about to be. They were then fined each in the mitigated sum of 5s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

Caution to the Owners of Ferocious Dogs.—Yesterday, Sarah Wesley, of Jackson's Buildings, Clarence-street, near Market-street, appeared on a summons at the Police Office for having a ferocious dog on her premises which had rushed into the street and attacked Constably Lowe. The defendant pleaded that she had previously made a present of the dog to a man named Moore, and that the dog had broken his chain and returned to her premises. The bench offered to postpone the case for her to prove that what she stated was true, but warned her that if it should turn out that she was stating a falsehood she would then be fined in the highest penalty—on which she at once pleaded guilty, and was fined in the lowest penalty of 20s. and 5s. costs.

We are requested to remind our sporting readers that the entrances for the Homebush St. Leger and Trial Stakes, for 1847, will close on Monday next, February the 1st, and must be addressed under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Rose Holden, according to printed forms, to be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

Inquests.—A coroner's inquisition was held yesterday in the Erin-go-Bragh public-house, corner of York and Druitt streets, on the body of a female infant which was found in a yard at the rear of Mr. Kettle's garden, Druitt-street, under the following circumstances:—Inspector Moore deposed that from information which he received, he went to Mr. Kettle's premises about 8 P.M. on Sunday evening, and was shown from the back window a hole in an adjoining yard which had been dug during the day, and which he supposed was for the purpose of burying something; witness watched there till half-past ten at night, when he saw two females approaching the hole, one of them carrying something in a white cloth; one of them asked the other where the hole was, and was told by her companion that it was a little further down. They then put the parcel into the hole, covered it up, and were leaving the place, when witness left his place of concealment and came up with them just as they were entering the back door of the cottage occupied by Ann O'Brien, a brothel-keeper in Kent-street, which he entered with them, and asked them what they had put into the hole, when they said that they put into it the body of an infant which had been born dead before the time, and that they had put it there by the direction of the midwife. He then sent for Mr. Tierney, surgeon, who came, when they turned up the earth and found the subject of the present enquiry. He then took Maria Healing and Elizabeth Booker, (the two women who buried the body) into custody. He went into O'Brien's house for Jane Smart, the mother of the infant, but as she had only been delivered that morning, and was very ill, she was not in a condition to be removed. The two females before the jury were Healing and Booker. Mary Bigham, midwife, of Kent-street, deposed, that she had been sent for about about six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 24th instant, to attend a female named Jane Smart, (living in Kent-street, in a cottage kept by one Ann O'Brien,) who was delivered of a dead child within twenty minutes of the arrival of witness; the infant was quite dead; there were no signs of its having recently been alive; the body was in a diseased state. The mother stated that she had had a fall from a cab about a month ago, and had also been exposed during the whole of the late rains, till the woman Ann O'Brien took her in out of pity and charity; she said she was unmarried; she was apparently a woman of the town. Before leaving the premises, witness asked Ann O'Brien what was to be done about the burial of the child, when O'Brien said that it was not usual to bury still born children, and that it could be put into a hole in the garden. Witness told her she would get a coffin for about half-a crown or three shillings, and that she would give her a line on Monday morning to get the infant buried in the usual burial ground, for which as she was a poor woman, the burial fees would not be more than half a-crown. Mr. Surgeon Tierney had seen the body, and made a *post mortem* examination of it, and from the appearances presented, it was evident the body had been dead several days before birth, as it was in a state of decomposition. The Coroner stated, that for the present Maria Healing and Elizabeth Booker, both in custody for burying the body clandestinely, must be discharged, on which they were liberated, and a verdict of still-born recorded. Another inquest was afterwards held in Kellick's, Oraculum, public house, Phillip-street, on the body of Graham Hilpin, then lying dead in the General Hospital, when evidence to the following effect was adduced:—George Morrison, publican, King and York-streets, deposed, that he was the landlord of the Forbes Hotel; he knew the deceased, who had frequently called at his house; he had slept one night in the Forbes Hotel; he was there on Monday last, but did not appear to be either drunk or excited; Captain Tallant was with him. James M'Keon, a constable, arrested the deceased on the stairs in the Forbes Hotel, on Tuesday last, on a charge of having stolen two watches from a house where he had been lodging; the owner of the watches pointed out deceased, and made the charge against him when witness apprehended him; when witness took him he was very quiet; witness told him why he took him; he was then under the influence of liquor; he was conveyed to the receiving watch-house, where he was handed over to constable Cunningham; he was afterwards admitted to bail; witness did not see him again till Wednesday morning, when he appeared at the Police-office with his bail, to answer the charge; before it came on, the Court was adjourned for a short time, and on its being re-opened, he was not to be found. Timothy Cunningham, acting sergeant, in charge of the receiving watch-house, had received deceased *from* the preceding witness, when he gave his name as George Graham, and would give no other; when witness first saw him he was quiet, but appeared to be timid and wild; he was very queer in his manner, ran into the cell, came out, and then ran in again; he came to the watch-house about one o'clock; he was put into the large room by himself; his conversation was foolish, and he was apparently affected with *delirium tremens;* he got out on bail about two hours after he had been lodged there; he saw him in the Police Office yard on Wednesday morning, but heard that he made his escape before the charge was gone into; witness again saw him in custody in the receiving watch-house on Thursday morning; he was then very much excited, and foolish in his appearance and conversation; about ten or eleven o'clock on Thursday forenoon, Mr. Duigan, medical practitioner, saw him, and ordered him some brandy, of which about half a glass was given to him every two hours; witness gave him three half glasses, which appeared to have good effects; he saw him again on Friday morning, and gave him some coffee (mixed by Mr. Duigan's orders) with a little brandy, which he drank; witness did not see him again till Saturday morning, when he was being removed to the General Hospital. Charles Walters, a constable in the Sydney Police, and watchhouse-keeper, gave similar testimony to Callaghan, and added, when received for absconding from his bail he was very passive, and wanted to be put into a small cell by himself, which was done, but was subsequently at his own request returned to the large room; no person visited him that evening, nor until between nine and ten on the following morning, when witness handed him over to Callaghan, the other watchhouse-keeper; previous to witness going off duty up till then no person had visited him; witness gave him water occasionally, and brown bread was handed into the room where he was for the use of the prisoners, but whether he ate any of it witness did not know; during the whole of this time he was labouring under the "horrors" or delirium tremens; witness returned on duty to the watch-house between nine and ten on Friday morning, when the deceased was still there; he was then very ill; Mr. Duigan visited him on Friday, and witness placed deceased at the window when he appeared to revive; he was afterwards put into the cell, where he remained till evening; witness, by Mr. Duigan's orders, gave him a little brandy every two or three hours; he gave him about three glasses from Friday to Saturday morning; he appeared to be getting better from eleven till two on Friday afternoon, during which time he was lying down and apparently asleep; on going into the room about two o'clock to see him he found him standing against the wall quite naked; he called him before he went in, but received no answer; when Mr. Duigan arrived on Saturday morning to take him to the hospital, he dressed himself; he appeared then to be more calm and collected, but was still delirious, and speaking incoherently. Thomas Russell Duigan: Had known the deceased, who was a medical gentleman, for about a month or five weeks; he was of intemperate habits, and he had often seen him in a state of excitement from previous intoxication; the first remarkable circumstance that brought him into collision with deceased was hearing that he had lately fought a duel on the North Shore; the next was that of hearing that he was charged with stealing a watch, and for which he was in custody, when witness and Captain Tallant became bail for him, which was on Tuesday last. He was then labouring under delirium tremens. He surrendered himself to appear on the next day, Wednesday. In the early part of the day the case was not called on, and when it was called he was not to be found. It therefore became necessary for witness and Captain Tallant to go in search of him, when they found him in Kirkman's public-house, Fort-street, He was lying on a sofa, and they did not then speak to him. He was taken to the watch-house that evening. Witness saw him there on the following day (Thursday) and had some conversation with him. He was evidently greatly excited, with lucid intervals. Witness told him he regretted his leaving, as otherwise he thought things might have been arranged, when he said, "forgive me. I did not know what I was doing." He was ordered a little brandy, as it was absolutely necessary, in the opinion of witness, to administer some stimulants. He directed the constables to give him the brandy. He saw him eat some sandwiches, which had been brought for him by Captain Tallant. Witness saw him again about eleven o'clock on Friday night; he then complained severely of cold, and witness procured him a bed and bedding. He saw him again on Saturday morning, when there were no symptoms of exhaustion, but he appeared to be suffering from intense mental anxiety. It was on Thursday last when witness appeared at the Police Office, and applied to the Bench stating that he was not fit to be brought to the bar on any charge. On Friday he certified that he was unfit to appear upon that of the watches, or any other charge, and requested that he should be forwarded to the hospital. Mr. Wearing, Chief Inspector of Police, also saw the deceased for the purpose of being able to state to the Bench his views of the necessity for his removal, but he was not removed from the Police Office till Saturday morning, although Mr. Windeyer had promised on Friday that he would be forwarded to the hospital, but by some mistake the order was not made out on Friday. When removed between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday he was still labouring under delirium tremens. He was of a phletoric habit and sanguine temperament; in similar cases opium is sometimes given, but from the circumstance of deceased being confined in the watch-house that mode of treatment was not resorted to. William Faulkenor, wardsmen in the General Hospital, proved that deceased when received into it was very nervous, and imagined that he had fallen into a vessel of oil. He appeared to be going on very favourably for the whole of Saturday. Dr. Silver saw him on his admission, and he remained under his care up to the time of his death, which occurred about two o'clock on Sunday morning; from ten o'clock on Saturday night till he died he was very violent. John Silver, M.D., deposed that he was in the hospital on Saturday morning when deceased was received there labouring under great exhaustion and excitement. His body was bedewed with a cold clammy perspiration, and he laboured under such delusions as persons labouring under *delirium tremens* are subject to; witness had no doubt that he was labouring under *delirium tremens*, and he gradually sunk, notwithstanding the usual treatment was applied; he had no doubt that he died from exhaustion, consequent upon the excitement attendant on *delirium tremens*; his chances of recovery were very much diminished by the time which had elapsed from his first attack up to the period of his admission into the hospital; had he been removed on Thursday morning, as suggested by Mr. Duigan, his chance of recovery would have been much greater than on Saturday morning; it would not have been possible for a medical man to have done justice to the case while he was confined in the watch-house. Dr. Richardson concurred in witness's treatment of the case. Thomas Bailey, residing in the Adelphi Hotel, had known the deceased for about a month; on last Thursday week witness first discovered that he was labouring under *delirium tremens*, and advised him to take some remedies for it, which he said he would do; the first time witness observed the symptoms, deceased told him he felt the attack coming on him; this was about a week before he was charged with stealing the watches; witness saw him for the last time on last Saturday night week, on which occasion he begged him to discontinue drinking, and obtain medical advice; during his acquaintance with him he had never known him free from the effects of intemperance; he had been in witness's company very frequently since their acquaintanceship commenced; he was a native of the south of Ireland, his father being a respectable Irish clergyman. The Jury after consulting for about twenty minutes, found a verdict that the deceased had died of *delirium tremens*, under which he had been labouring for more than ten days, and brought on by continued intemperance. The following rider was appended to the finding:—The Jury are also unanimous in their opinion, that some arrangement might be made by the authorities as to the treatment of persons in dangerous circumstances confined in the watch-houses in Sydney; it having been given in evidence at this inquest that the chances of the deceased's life being saved were very much lessened by the circumstance of his having been confined from Wednesday evening till Saturday morning, at half-past nine, notwithstanding that a recommendation had been made to have him removed to the General Hospital so early as Thursday morning.

The Campbellfield Murderer.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening Sergeant Adson, of the Sydney police, succeeded in recovering the horse which Kean had stolen from Mr. Henderson's paddock, near the place where Kean afterwards committed the murder. It appears that he rode the animal to Sydney in the early part of the week; and, as one of the shoes had become loose, he took the animal to Turner's farriery, in Pitt-street South, to have it fastened. While there he sold the horse to M'Keon, cabman, of Goulburn street, for £6 10s. As there was no saddle then on the horse he is supposed to have sold it previously. When he sold the horse he gave a receipt for the payment in his own name, "John Kean." As the sale was effected on Wednesday, he must have left Sydney almost immediately after he got the money, as he was seen at Campbellfield on Thursday, the day before the deed was perpetrated for which he is now in custody.

Police Sureties.—The following official letter was read in the Police Court, yesterday, respecting sureties and bailmen:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, January 1, 1847. "Gentlemen,—It having been brought under the notice of His Excellency the Governor by the Sheriff, that very often much trouble has been occasioned to his department, and expense to the public, by persons little known and possessed of no property, being taken by the magistrates as bail for the appearance of parties committed to take their trial at the Courts of Quarter Sessions, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to draw your attention to this subject, with a view to such precautionary measures being observed as may prevent in future the trouble and expense represented to have been so frequently experienced. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c., E. Deas Thomson."

Highway Robbery.—About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening, William Bryan, builder, residing at Chippendale, was stopped by two men armed with clasp knives, at the junction, on the Parramatta-road, near Grose Farm, who took from him a one pound note, sixpence in silver, and fourpence in copper. One of the footpads was of a dark complexion, and about five feet ten inches in height.

A Watchman's Watch.—Yesterday, a man named Chartist was committed to take his trial for having about a fortnight ago stolen a watch, from Patrick Mullins, a private watchman who used to look after the Union Bank and adjoining premises, at the north end of Pitt-street, but who has lately been discarded by the inhabitants of that locality in consequence of his getting drunk and being found sleeping in back yards, passages, gateways, &c., instead of looking after the premises and property of those who contributed to his support. During the hearing of the case against Chartist, yesterday, it was given in evidence, that on the night when Mullins missed his watch, he was drunk and asleep on the pavement, and that some one slipped the watch guard off his neck and pulled the watch from his fob without his being aware of it. As some of the police had previously served him in a similar manner, and afterwards gave him back his watch, he said nothing about the matter on the present occasion, for several days after the watch had been taken, till at length suspecting it was no joke this time, he mentioned his loss to Inspector Pearce, who on hearing the maker's name recollected that some days before he had seen a watch by the same maker at the Police-office, where it had been sent by a publican to ascertain whether it was reported as stolen, previous to his purchasing it. The publican was afterwards applied to, and having purchased the watch (on not finding it in the Police books) he produced it, when Mullins at once proved it to be his. The only circumstances against Chartist were, that on the night when Mullins lost his watch, he and Chartist, (who were acquaintances) had been drinking in the early part of the evening, and that when Mullins told him some days after of his loss, Chartist told him he might get his watch back for a gallon of rum. The publican who had purchased the watch, however, denied that Chartist was the man he had purchased it from. Chartist was allowed bail, himself in £80, with sureties in £40 each.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

(*To the Editor of the Hongkong Register.*)

Her Majesty's Steamer *Vulture*,
Hongkong, September 21st, 1846.

Sir,—The rapid strides of steam have extended its usefulness, under the auspices of the enterprising P. and O. Steam Navigation Company during the past year to this distant station, and anticipating a yet further extension to the more salubrious climate of Australia, of which a more ready communication than hitherto is most desirable; I am led by the article in the *Swan River Inquirer*, relating to this subject, to offer an opinion, and endeavour to show by what route those interesting colonies, at present as remote from each other as from the mother country, might be brought together and share alike in the advantages, whether political or domestic, about to be offered.

It is a well established fact, that during the months of November and April (inclusive) along the North Shore of Australia, and Torres Straits, the N.W. wind blows, and during the remaining portion of the year the S.E. trade is steady. It is also observed that during the N.W. monsoon on the North coast of Australia, easterly winds prevail more or less, though not to be depended on, on the south coast through Bass's Strait; and in the opposite season I am disposed to think the S.E. trade hangs more E.S.E. and easterly, and certainly the westerly wind is met with in a lower latitude on the west coast.

Upon which data I will base the following propositions, viz.:

1stly. That during the months of November and March, inclusive, the Australian branch leaving Singapore should proceed *via* Port Essington and Torres Straits to Sydney, returning south about through Bass's Strait, calling at George Town (Tasmania) or Adelaide, and Swan River.

2ndly. That during April and October inclusive, leaving Singapore should proceed *via* Swan River, and Bass's Strait to Sydney, returning through Torres Straits.

In point of actual distance, I conceive there is only 600 miles in favour of the eastern route, which becomes nullified by the prevailing winds favouring each route in the proposed seasons, viz.: the communication with Sydney will be about equal throughout the year.

Port Dalrymple (George Town) appears a more convenient intermediate station between Sydney and Swan River, than Adelaide, there being about 200 miles saved, besides the claims of all Tasmania entitling her to the preference.

With respect to the two routes of Torres Straits (commonly designated the Inner and Outer,) I should make choice of the Inner, as with the use of Captain P. P. King's excellent chart of the north-east coast, with the subsequent additions by her Majesty's ships *Beagle*, *Fly*, and *Bramble*, the navigation *within* the Barrier reefs may be compared to that of a well buoyed harbour, with smooth water, (a luxury always fully appreciated by steam vessels).

Wishing all prosperity to Australia. I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CRAWFORD PASCO,
Lieutenant, R.N.

THE ROYAL STANDARD.

Bring forth the Royal Standard! the same that floated o'er
The tent of Phillip, when he landed on Australia's shore;
Which first proclaimed that Britons took possession of the soil—
When the first axe its earnest gave of Britain's hearty toil.

Unfurl the Royal Standard! let it see the light again,
For proudly still it courts the light, untarnished by a stain.
Be quick, and let us gaze upon its lions and its crowns:
England's Lion's smiles are welcome—woe to those who tempt his frowns.

Now, bend the Royal Standard! to the halyards make it fast!
Be ready, men, to trice it to the tip-top of the mast.
One look before she leaves us, to see that all his clear,
Then to the mast head run her, lads, with a right English cheer!

Hoist, hoist the Royal Standard! see the anxious crowd, attend—
They wait the presence of so old, so hardly tried a friend.
Huzza! she rises. Hark! the shouts return to us again.
Huzza, Huzza! our standard flies, the glory of the main.

She waves, that British banner! as she oft hath waved before,
Amid the shout of thousands, and amid the cannon's roar.
O'er turret, and o'er fortress now, her head she proudly rears;
Australia's safeguard she has been for nine and fifty years!

God of the British Standard! unto thee our hearts we raise;
While we love that Royal Banner well, we yield thee all the praise.
God of the nations! bless our land; and from thy courts above,
Unfurl thy banner over us—the banner of thy love.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our various correspondents.*)

WINDSOR.

The Roads.—We beg to call the serious attention of the Government to the present state of that part of the Sydney road lying below M'Grath's Hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town of Windsor. At this low lying spot there stood for many years a set of platform bridges, which elevated the road on a level; but these becoming decayed a repair was commenced some time last year of the place on which they stood, under the superintendence of a government surveyor. A large amount of money was laid out in the work, which was done by clearing away the bridges *in toto*, and slightly elevating the natural road with metal. The taking away of the bridges left a very considerable hollow in the middle of the part of the road under repair, which hole or drain was not attempted to be filled up any further than by one layer of free stone. The consequence of this extremely injudicious mode of repair has been that during the late rains the water rose over the road to some height, and so remained for two or three days, thereby cutting off all communication with Sydney during that time. The coaches, including the mail, were last week delayed in Windsor from proceeding to Sydney for two days, and neither cart nor gig could get past from either Sydney, Pitt Town, South Creek, or anywhere else, while the water remained over the road. This deplorable state of things, arising, as it did, from carelessness in making the late repairs, justly roused the indignation of the inhabitants to such a height that a petition to His Excellency the Governor, detailing the grievance under which the public laboured, and praying that an "enquiry" into the matter might be instantly instituted, has been prepared, well signed, and, we believe, forwarded to its destination. What indubitably should have been done, and what the surveyor superintending should have at least recommended, was to erect an arch in the shape of a small inexpensive bridge, over the hollow in question, and thus keep the waters (unless in case of a heavy flood) from obstructing the daily intercouse on the road. We do not think the petition prepared on the subject is sufficiently explicit, and particularly in the prayer part of it; but we have no doubt it will cause an enquiry to be made, which being done, then the grievance we hope will be remedied.

The Weather.—We are again enjoying the warmth of summer. The late excessive rains ceased on Tuesday last, leaving a pitiful amount of damage done. The low lands adjoining the Sydney road near the South Creek, besides part of Cornwallis and Lower Wilberforce, were all under water. At the latter place the liquid element left on the land will not evaporate (for it cannot escape) for many weeks perhaps months. A large quantity of the growing corn has suffered in the little deluge, and the losses of the small settlers in many instances have been very severe. The grass is exceedingly luxuriant, and can be waded through knee deep in many places. The cattle are consequently looking well.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

The man Kean, alluded to in the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, was apprehended on the afternoon of Saturday, at Narellan. It appears he was endeavouring to make his way up the country in company with a team, but delayed at Reeve's public-house, when he dozed off to sleep by laying his head on the tap-room table, until he was surprised by the footsteps of a horse approaching, when he lifted his head and recognised the visitor to be one of the Campbelltown constables, who had been despatched by the Chief Constable on horseback, with others of the force, in pursuit of the supposed murderer. Kean jumped up and ran through the passage leading into the yard, where he was pursued by the landlord and another named Scott, who succeeded in apprehending him before the constable came up, after running some distance, not indeed before Scott had to knock him down, when he cried out to Scott he would give him some money he had, not to be the cause of his being hanged. He was then handcuffed and brought to Campbelltown lock-up, where he now remains, to the great satisfaction of the whole town, who flocked round and hooted him as he passed in a cart; he held his head down concealed with his jacket. He will get a hearing as soon as the necessary witnesses are in attendance. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. M'Alister for the immediate and active steps taken in having this man so soon apprehended, and in procuring a chain of evidence.

WOLLOMBI.

January 27.—The rain which commenced on the 18th instant, continued on the two following days. On Saturday, there were occasional showers, but on Sunday the aqueous fluid fell in torrents, and continued a portion of Monday; the effect has been that the brook and creeks have overflowed their banks, and there is now a large quantity of land flooded. The alluvial soil near the banks of the creeks formed by the deposit from frequent floods, being found best suited for the production of maize, from the depth and richness of the earth, and being frequently on long flat reaches, the redundant moisture will be retained to the injury of the growing crops; to what extent this may be it will require a few weeks to determine, and during that time the state of the atmosphere will lessen or increase the loss: for that loss will be sustained is too certain. Our climate is certainly a very varying one, but not to the injury of health; a few months ago our prayers were for rain, when there was scarce a hope for the wheat crop, and now nothing can exceed the luxuriance of the maize and grass.

In a few instances wheat left in shooks on the fields has been seriously injured, the extent is trifling compared with the general produce, but individually it will be severely felt. Whatever loss may be sustained is solely attributable to carelessness and want of forethought; there has been favourable weather for securing the crops, had there been sufficient energy and a proper place provided in which to have had them secured. In very many cases neither barns nor sheds are erected, the grain being stacked in a corner of the paddock, and there to remain exposed until sheets of bark are provided for a covering.

Our roads are all but impassable from broken bridges and ruts, and this at a period when in former years it was almost of daily occurrence to see three or four teams pass with wheat for the Maitland market. It appears that Government have appropriated two hundred pounds for the repair of the roads in this district, and yet hitherto nothing has been done in effecting this desirable object, beyond the appointment of a Committee which has not held a meeting. The good people of Maitland have pursued a very different course, for their energy and perseverance have been exemplified in the careful expenditure of the public money for the present advantage of the public.

GOULBURN.

January 22. — Bushranging.—As Mr. D. M'Leod, of Gunning, was coming into this township, on Sunday evening last, and when within four or five miles he was ordered to stop by two armed men, one having a gun, and the other a pistol; as he was riding off, the former fired at him, and the latter made an attempt to do the same, but the pistol missed fire. Mr. M'Leod had just passed a man with a horse team, and who on seeing how matters were going with Mr. M'Leod, turned into the bush. Mr. M'Leod, however, returned to see how it was going with this man, thinking that as they had missed fire that they would have left the ground, but he perceived them reloading, and preparing for another shot. It is only a few days since something similar occurred, and it is probably by the same parties.

The Weather.—The atmosphere still continues humid to the great loss and detriment of those engaged in agricultural operations; much hay has been damaged, and the wheat is springing in the ear, and smut is very prevalent in some places. We understand the mail down was detained at the Cowpastures one day last week, on account of the bridge being overflowed, the oldest residents here do not remember to have seen such a moist summer in the colony.

THE RAINS.—RISING OF THE RIVER HUNTER.

(*From the Maitland Mercury.*)

It is now some time since the inhabitants of this district have seen the Hunter river pour down the immense body of water that it now does. On Thursday morning last the river was a foot or two higher than it was on the previous day, and was then running down with great force. From that time to the evening of Thursday the water remained stationary; the current, however, running with such rapidity as to prevent, as it had done for the two previous days, the passage of the punts at the different ferries, the only manner of crossing the river being by small boats. During the night, however, the water began to subside gradually, and by yesterday evening had sunk about two feet; still all communication between the two banks by the punts was cut off, on account of the strength of the stream.

The whole of the mischief committed by the ravages of the waters has not yet reached us, but we have heard some lamentable accounts of the destruction of the promising corn crops, particularly in and about Brooks' Flat. In this part the whole flat was under water on Wednesday last, the huts of the small settlers appearing like small islands studding the yellow and mudded stream that every moment threatened to carry them away. Many hundreds of acres of corn, the only hope of the farmer to reimburse him for the pinched and scanty harvest of wheat, have thus been ruined; the strong deposit of the stream, together with the deprivation of air, entirely killing vegetation.

On the opposite bank of the river, also, considerable damage has been done amongst the crops of the small settlers adjoining the banks of the river and of its tributary creeks, all of which were filled by the back current from the river. Many of these poor people have their rents now due, and have been unable, from the weather, to prepare their produce for market, or if ready to bring it in. The result has been that grain, and other articles of farm produce, have been scarce during the week. The back water of the river also filled Hall's Creek for a considerable distance up, and fears were entertained that the low lands about the Long Bridge would all be laid under water, which a rise of two or three more feet would have accomplished.

One gentleman we have heard of, who has lately drained, at considerable expense, a large swamp of some 200 acres in extent, a very large proportion of which he put in with corn; the flood has, however, swept over the spot, and thus, at a moderate computation, upwards of 3000 bushels have been lost.

Higher up the country we fear that the devastations committed by the waters have been still more extensive, though no accounts of loss of human life have yet reached us. The river at Singleton has been impassable since the early part of the week. Two mails due from the post towns beyond Singleton—the one on Tuesday, the other on Thursday last—have not yet arrived. A stockman, who, on Thursday last, had the hardihood to swim across the river at Singleton, informs us that Glennie's Creek is also impassable for vehicles, and that there is a perfect hamlet of drays on the other side of the stream at Muswellbrook, detained from being unable to pass.

The Paterson River was also nearly bank high on Sunday last, but began to subside on Monday morning, and by Tuesday was nearly at its ordinary level.

MAITLAND HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and

friends of the Maitland Hospita was held on the 20th January at the Northumberland Hotel, Mr. J. Chambers being in the chair.

The Secretary read the Report, which stated that out of 50 cases only two had died—that the funds continued steadily to increase—that during the quarter, 33 patients were admitted, —and that 148 persons had been admitted into the institution during the year. The accounts read by the Treasurer showed that the receipts during the year had been £264 13s. 10d., and the expense £180 9s. 6d.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Stack, and seconded by Mr. Graham, and was opposed by Mr Dee and the Rev. Mr. Lynch, on the grounds that the statement contained in the Report, that there was "a general feeling in favour of the Hospital," was not true as regarded the Catholics of Maitland.

The Report having been adopted, the Treasurer stated, in tendering his resignation, that there was a balance of £331, besides that mentioned in the Report, at the disposal of the Committee. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the officers of the Institution, and a Committee appointed for the ensuing year.

E. C. Close, Esq., was also elected President of the Institution in the room of Mr. Day, who had resigned.

A long and mixed conversation then ensued, in which it was stated, that as the Treasurer had resigned, all the Catholics required was the resignation of the Secretary. Mr. Lynch also stated, that if, on the payment of their subscriptions, the Catholics were allowed to vote in the election of officers, they would be quite willing to come in even now.

After some further conversation, Mr. Lipscomb moved, and Mr. Green seconded, "that the present meeting be adjourned to that day week, at half-past four, in order that the committee might consult, and see if some arrangement could not be come to.

This motion was put and passed, and the meeting adjourned.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INQUEST ON MARSDEN, THE JOCKEY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The verdict delivered by eight of the twelve Jurymen who sat on this inquest having been curtailed and otherwise altered in your issue of Thursday last, we rely on your well-known character for truth to permit us to recapitulate the whole of the circumstances which took place.

All the evidence having been adduced, strangers were requested to withdraw from the room, in order that the Jury might be left alone to consider their verdict; after talking the matter over for some time, Mr. Lyons, the coroner entered the room, and spoke as follows:—"I come in to tell you that it is not necessary for you to be unanimous in your verdict, as a majority is quite sufficient;" these words settled the matter, for a verdict had been written and submitted to the Jury, when eight appeared in favour and four against it; the majority therefore delivered their verdict as follows: "The Jury having carefully considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the deceased, George Marsden, met his death in consequence of coming into contact with a post on Homebush race-course, and that John Gilligan having pressed Marsden on the off side, was the occasion of his striking the post. The Jury therefore consider that John Gilligan did not act with that caution which he should have done, and that in order if possible to prevent similar occurrences a severe reprimand should be passed on Gilligan, and a deodand of £25 levied on Eva, with a further recommendation from the Jury that Gilligan be not allowed to ride races in future."

You will perceive by the above that not a word transpired about the deceased's death being accidental, as the word was never mentioned except by the four Jurymen who dissented from the verdict; yet your reporter says,—"The Jury were unanimous that death was caused by accidental circumstances."

When the printed form on which the verdict was recorded was handed to the Jury to sign, the Coroner only allowed the majority to do so, objecting to the four dissentients; yet, in an hour after the closing of the inquest, the Coroner went to the residences of the four, and requested them to sign the verdict, as he had found out that it was requisite for twelve to agree; the four objected to sign unless the deodand were struck out, and on the worthy Coroner doing this extraordinary act, without the knowledge or sanction of the eight who had already signed, the quartette affixed their signatures.

We may as well observe that the Coroner was consulted by the jury as to its being within their province to levy a deodand on the mare causing Marsden's death, when he replied that they were fully competent to do so on Eva, as she moved *ad mortem*, or towards the death of the deceased. On receiving this answer the jury levied a deodand of £25 on Eva, as they could not conscientiously say that Marsden's death was purely accidental, or that Gilligan was free from great blame in the matter.

Without further comment,
We are, Gentlemen,
Yours, obediently,
THOMAS JONES, Foreman.
CHARLES W. ROWLING,
JOSEPH POLDEN,
HUGH TAYLOR, Jun.,
JOSEPH OXLEY,
RICHARD BLAKE,
JOHN DOYLE,
WILLIAM JONES.

Parramatta, January 24.

[Our Parramatta correspondent not being in town this evening, we are unable to explain this seeming discrepancy.—Eds]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Resuming the subject of my last letter—The special apology for the introduction of convicts is the want of labour: unless relieved by the importation of labour, it is said that capitalists must be ruined! Wages are trenching upon capital, and threaten its absorption. Upon the relation of labour to capital, and both to the field of production, depends economical prosperity. Capital is abundant, the field of production almost limitless: labour alone deficient!

It is a principle of political economy—that labour becomes dear in proportion to the accumulation of capital; it is another—that the accumulation of capital is rapid in proportion to the extent of the field of production; and it is a third—that without combinable labour capital becomes profitless and perishes.

Capitalists, to avert this catastrophe, bid against each other in the labour market; by their competition a rise of wages is created, which brings labour into antagonism with capital, until capital is diminished and levelled down to the supply of profit-paying labour.

In the panic produced by this process—men become reconciled even to the renewal of transportation. Will transportation help them out of the difficulties which straiten them? Does not the costliness of former experience demonstrate the tried impotency of this resource?

Reasoning from the past to the future—if the coercion and control of convicts during six years cost £837,742 3s. 7d., it may be inferred that during a similar period, a similar cost will accompany the renewal of transportation; and, assuming (what cannot be admitted) that by the introduction of convicts, capitalists would, in six years, save that amount. To the extent of their saving the country would be robbed by the capitalists—the revenue payers by the wages payers.

True, wages payers contribute to the revenue; but all who contribute to the revenue are not employers of labour, or are not equally so. To the whole extent in the former case—to the extent of the inequality in the latter; the revenue payers would be robbed by the wages payers.

But the wages payers would not save the amount of which the revenue payers would be robbed.

Not only must the proportion which the wages payers contribute to the revenue be deducted, but we may assert, upon the authority of Mr. Wentworth, entitled *in this matter to implicit acquiescence*, "that the pecuniary advantages of convict labour are not commensurate with the cost."

So, that not only would the country but the capitalists be losers, by resorting to the expedient of transportation.

There is, however, as you have abundantly proved, a principle of political economy which opens up an efficient, though but gradual, relief. The principle that population increases in proportion to the demand—that the multiplication of labourers is co-extensive with the means for their subsistence.

Thence, and thence alone, can proceed the emancipation from the embarrassments which beset us. Emigration—European or Asiatic—may be a welcome auxiliary, but upon *this* must be our principal reliance; a virgin and almost limitless field of production,—co-operating with skilled exertion and abundant capital, and the increase of population is astonishing! "In the midst of all the minuter criticisms to which the doctrine has been exposed," says Dr. Chalmers, "the great historical fact remains unshaken,—that let the means of subsistence be increased, however largely or suddenly, this is sure to be followed by a corresponding increase of population. Every state and country in the world bears evidence to this truth, whether in the steady augmentations of Europe, or in the gigantic strides that are now making in the population of America. The invariable connexion, as of antecedent and consequent, between a great extent of *fertile* and unocupied land, and a great multiplication of families, is too palpable to be obscured by sophistry." — *Political Economy in connexion with the Moral State and Moral Prospects of Society.* Your Statistical Analyses afford ample evidence that births are among us multiplied disproportionately to the population. And it is probable that Australia will verify the calculation of Sir William Petty, that in a healthy climate, when every let and hindrance of a straitened subsistence is removed—a people can (without extraneous supply) double themselves in ten years [Polit. Arith., page 14.]

It must be admitted that the evil is urgent—the relief but gradual. The creation of a labourer requires the expenditure and solicitude of years. When the Prince of Condé lost twenty thousand men on the victorious field of Senef, he exclaimed,—"Une nuit de Paris reparera tout celà." The Parisians will repair the loss in a night! The remark was unphilosophical. "Un marmot d'un jour, ne remplace pas un homme de vingt ans,"—observes Say. A man is the slow growth of accumulated capital and care. But as in old countries it is the tendency of population to press upon the means of subsistence,—so in new countries it is the tendency of capital to press upon the supply of labour. As certainly" says Dr. Chalmers, "as the population of a country follows hard upon its food, so, certainly, does the capital follow hard upon all that business which, in the existing state of things, it is profitable or possible to carry on in it. If in excess, then it over produces: and through the medium of consequent low prices, the excess is lopped off in one revolution of the economic cycle. If in defect it under produces,—and, through the medium of consequent high prices, the deficiency is repaired in another revolution of the economic cycle. It is thus that—from year to year—the capital may oscillate on each side of the returning power; but the latter is the place to which the former is constantly, though tremulously, tending: nor will the vibrations ever go far, or for a great length of time in either way."

As population is thinned by the privation of the means of subsistence, so the accumulation of capital is arrested, by the privation of profit-paying labour. What disease and famine are to the former, high wages, low prices, and insolvency, are to the latter! And 'moral restraint' might be preached to the unscrupulous accumulators of capital in new countries, as to the reckless propagators of their species in old countries.

Our flocks and herds (our principal colonial capital) multiply in a ratio by which they might double themselves in five years,—our population in a ratio which can only double itself in ten years

High wages, low prices, and insolvency, reconcile these ratios. These are the "preventive checks" which repress the increase of stock, and restrain the precipitation of stockholders. It is thus that those natural principles operate, in virtue of which, when the field of production is limitless, and the supply of labour deficient, capital "ever tends to its own redundancy, and works, by its very excess, the infliction of many a heavy misfortune on the capitalist."—*Chalmers.*

The uneasiness and impatience which stimulate the cry for convict labour would be considerably assuaged were men but possessed of true economical principles; could they but discern

How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land!

Could they but be persuaded that—

A colony, of native strength possess'd,
Though not so *very* rich—may still be bless'd!

So much for the economical grounds. But upon moral grounds the renewal of transportation is much more to be deprecated. In the aspect of this part of the question—as upon the face of a landscape—there are prominent points. Among the most prominent are the loss of character which the country will sustain by the renewal; and the pernicious reactive consequences to society, and particularly to the employing and ruling classes.

Character is of not less value to a country than to an individual. National self-respect is the parent and nurse of all the patriotic and all the heroic virtues. The duties of citizen ship have been referred to two heads, obedience to the laws, and the defence of society from violence and aggression. I would add a third —I look upon it as one of the principal duties of a good citizen to cultivate a jealous regard for the honour of his country. An example of moral reasoning connected with this subject is given in the Memoirs of Granville Sharp, quoted by Hazlitt, in the *Plain Speaker*, vol. I.

"The name of a person having been mentioned in the presence of Naimbauna (a young African chieftain), who was understood by him to have publicly asserted something very degrading to the general character of Africans, he broke out into violent and vindictive language. He was immediately reminded of the Christian duty of forgiving his enemies, upon which he answered nearly in the following words:—"If a man should rob me of my money, I can forgive him; if a man should shoot at me, or try to stab me, I can forgive him; if a man should sell me and all my family to a slave ship, so that we should pass all the rest of our days in slavery in the West Indies, I can forgive him; but," added he, rising from his seat with much emotion, "if a man takes away the character of the people of my country, I can never forgive him" Being asked why he would not extend his forgiveness to those who took away the character of the people of his country, he answered: "If a man should try to kill me, or should sell me and my family for slaves, he would do an injury to so many as he might kill or sell; but if any one takes away the character of black people, that man injures black people all over the world; and when he has once taken away their character, there is nothing which he may not do to black people ever after." And Australians will not readily forgive those who by recommending the renewal of transportation would take away the character of their country.

But the loss of character involves a consequential loss. As free men and Britons we have as yet but partially attained our political and constitutional rights, and the renewal of transportation will preclude, or indefinitely postpone, their achievement. We have wrongs to be remedied—grievances to be redressed. Our "land grievances" in particular, and our "constitutional grievances" in general, have been exposed in the Reports of two several Committees of the Legislative Council. Can we complain of these wrongs, or can we expect redress for these grievances, when by the Report of a third Committee we profess ourselves, not only willing to submit to, but ready to welcome, the renewal of transportation!

Is it thus that we shall obtain our ancient and undoubted right of appropriating the supplies? Is it thus that we shall vindicate the constitutional principle that no tax or aid should either originate from or be appropriated by any other than the representatives of the people? Is it thus that we war against Crown nominees, and the Civil List, and the schedules? Is it thus that we enforce our demand for a responsible Government?

We were long refused the partial privileges we possess, because 'convict tainted'—if the character is resumed—the concession may be rightfully reclaimed. Indeed, the very welcome of such disgrace—the very solicitation of such infamy—would demonstrate unfitness for political franchise.

But we must compute also the re-active consequences to society—consequences which, pernicious to all, are particularly pernicious to the employing and ruling classes. The distinctions between free and bond—between emigrants and emancipists, are in rapid process of *oblivion*, and will soon become extinct; and desirable indeed is it that they should be forgotten: for wherever these distinctions exist, whether in a slave or in a convict country, the employing class are rendered arbitrary and overbearing:—they are robbed of all those virtues—which, in a free state, are the peculiar ornament of superiors; they are tainted with all those vices which are the peculiar characteristics of the same class—in a country in which a social ban has been created by the distinctions of caste. The old colonists well remember the bitterness and the poison which these distinctions infused into society—the thousand heartburnings, the conflict of fierce and rancorous antipathy which they engendered.

And if mischievous to adults, how far more mischievous to youth! Is it not notorious that under the convict system, especially when that system possessed an unmingled and unmitigated influence, and before the Act of Sir Richard Bourke limited the powers of masters and of justices, and regulated the administration of the lash, that not only were masters trained to become tyrants, but their offspring were too frequently trained to become citizens, whose existence may be regarded by society as among the evils that afflict it. How, indeed, could it have been otherwise? Juvenal tells us that the Roman youth were tainted and depraved by *their* system of slavery—and the slave system in Rome appears in its workings to have closely resembled the convict system.

Mitem animum et mores—modicis erroribus æquos
Præcipit,—atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
Materiâ constare putat, paribusque elementis;
An sævire docet Rutilus,—qui gaudet acerbo
Plagarum sprepitu—et nullam sirena flagellis
Comparat,—Autiphates trepidi laris—ac Polyphemus?
Tum felix,—quoties aliquis tortore vocato
Uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro;—
Quid suadet juveni,—lætus stridore catenæ,
Quem mirè aspiciunt inscripta ergastula carcer
Rusticus?
Juv. Sat., xiv.

Of sweet Philanthropy—the generous lore—
Each venial fault, which passes mildly o'er.
Which deems the soul and body of a slave,
Are even as his—and like indulgence crave;
Is this the doctrine Rutilus can teach?
Are these the lessons that his practice preach?
Who deems no music equal to the lay
Of screaming slaves, whom fell tormentors flay;
Whose trembling household, in it's tyrant sees—
A Polyphemus, or Antiphates!
Most happy then—when'er the glowing brand
Stamps its red terrors on the felon's hand!
What can be hoped from an unhappy boy,
Who, soon familiar to the savage joy,
Exults to see the country household quail
In daily terrors of the lash or jail!

Old colonists may remember a Rutilus in Australia. If tradition say true the character was not uncommon.

I admit that among the youth, trained under circumstances thus averse, some have proved signal and honourably meritorious exceptions.

Juvenes quibus—arte benignâ
Et meliore luto, finxit præcordia Titan.
Juvenal.

Youths—who from better mould, or clay more fine,
Kind nature fashion'd with a hand benign!

But these exceptions in the moral world are almost as rare as miracles in the natural world. The similarity of sequences—the order of cause and effect—of antecedents and consequents—are not less uniform and invariable in the moral succession of events, than in their physical succession. And it is not more certain that a spark falling upon gunpowder will be succeeded by an explosion,—than that "evil communications" will be followed by "a corruption of manners."

Upon moral, therefore, as well as upon economical grounds, I deprecate the renewal of transportation. The moral grounds may be ridiculed by the interested herd;—men of little minds, who, incapable of raising themselves to the height of such arguments, look upon mankind as formed but of back and belly, and think that nothing exists but what is corporeal.

"To men truly initiated and rightly taught," says Burke, "those ruling and master principles, which, in the opinion of such men as I have mentioned, have no substantial existence, are in truth every thing, and all in all."

I would therefore conjure the constituencies—upon moral grounds I would conjure them—by their rights as free men, and Britons—as yet only partially attained, the achievement of which will be precluded by the renewal of transportation;—I would conjure them by those parental instincts which prompt men to protect and preserve unsullied the purity of their offspring—purity which demands their deepest reverence; I would conjure them by their regard for the character of their country—by their detestation of caste distinction—by their relish of wholesome and honest equality; I would conjure them by the eternal and immutable principles of morality—"*Ruling and master principles, which are everything, and all in all*,"—reject the convict blessings proferred to you for your acceptance—recommended to you, though they be by a Committee of the House of your Representatives.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. W.

Sydney, January 20, 1846.

ENGLISH NEWS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From the London Mail.)

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science held its sixteenth annual meeting at Southampton The public proceedings began at a meeting of the General Committee, in the Town Hall on the 9th September; Sir J. Herschell the retiring President in the chair. The minutes of the two last years' proceedings having been confirmed, Col. Sabine, General Secretary, read the annual report of the Council. It announced a very favourable reception of the suggestions which had been made to Government, to the East India Company, and to Foreign Governments, on the subject of cooperation in magnetic, meteorological, and astronomical observations, which are to be continued effectually at Greenwich, Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, Parramatta, Toronto, St. Helena, in the Indian Seas, in the North Sea, and elsewhere by the Governments of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Belgium Invitations for the following year had been received from Oxford, Norwich, and Swansea. Mr. Taylor, General Treasurer, read a statement of accounts; the receipts were £2,424; expenses, £2,549; and there was a balance of the Government grant amounting to £81, after expended £553 The officers of the different sections were then appointed, with power to add to their number; as it was not known at present who would attend the meeting. The Sectional Presidents are—A [Mathematics], Sir John Herschell; B [Chemistry], Dr. Faraday; C [Geology and Physical Geography], Mr. Leonard Horner; D [Zoology and Botany], Sir John Richardson; E [Physiology], Professor Owen; F [Mechanics], the Reverend Professor Willis. On the motion of Sir Roderick Murchison, Prince Albert was elected first and sole honorary member of the Association.

On the 10th the first general meeting of the Association was held in the Victoria Assembly Room, at half-past eight o'clock. Prince Albert was present; several persons distinguished in science or in rank, and about four hundred ladies and gentlemen—all in evening dresses. Sir John Herschell, in a brief and neatly-constructed speech on the general progress and prospects of the Association, surrendered the chair to the new President, Sir Roderick I. Murchison.

Sir Roderick delivered a long and interesting speech; mainly directed to show the large and practical advantages which science has derived from the establishment and labours of this Association. Among the greater results of its influence were the reduction of masses of astronomical observations; the South Polar expedition of discovery; comprehensive labours in the observation of terrestrial magnetism, electricity, and meteorology; researches in natural history, by Agassiz, Owen, and Edward Forbes; and the bringing together of geological knowledge throughout Europe and America. Incorporation of enquiry, indeed, has had a marked influence on the advancement of science.

The general study both of zoology and botany has been singularly advanced by the labours of the section of Natural History. I cannot have acted for many years as your General Secretary, without observing, that by the spirit in which this section has of late been conducted, British naturalists have annually become more philosophical, have given to their inquiries a more physiological character, and have more and more studied the higher questions of structure, laws, and distribution. This cheering result has mainly arisen from the personal intimacy brought about among various individuals, who, living at great distance from each other, were previously never congregated; and from the mutual encouragement imparted by their interchange of views and their comparisons of specimens. Many active British naturalists have in fact risen up since these meetings commenced; and many (in addition to the examples already alluded to) have pursued their science directly under the encouragement we have given them."

Sir Roderick mentioned some striking special advantages which had resulted to arts and commerce—"Among the many useful national objects which have been promoted by the physical researches of the British Association, there is one which calls for marked notice at this time, in the proposal of Mr. Robert Stephenson to carry an iron tube or suspended tunnel over the Menai Straits, to sustain the great railway to Holyhead. This bold proposal could never have been realised if that eminent engineer had not been acquainted with the great progress recently made in the knowledge of the strength of materials, and especially of iron; such knowledge being in a great measure due to investigations in which the Association has taken, and is still taking a conspicuous share, by the devotion of its friends and the employment of its influence—investigations which have been prosecuted with great zeal and success by its valued members Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairburn.

"Whilst on this topic, I may observe, that in the recent improvements in railways the aid of scientific investigation was called for by the civil engineer, to assist him in determining with accuracy the power to be provided for attaining the high velocities of fifty and sixty miles an hour; and it was found and admitted by the first engineers, that the very best data for this purpose, and indeed the only experiments of any practical value, were those which had been provided for some years ago by a Committee of the British Association, and published in our Transactions. The Institution of Civil Engineers thus gave testimony to the practical value of our researches by adopting their results."

"A request from the Association to Professor Bunsen, of Marburg, and our countryman, Dr. Lyon Playfair, coupled with a contribution of small amount towards the expenses involved in the undertaking, has produced a report on the conditions and products of iron-furnaces, which is of the greatest value in a commercial view to one of the most important of our manufactures, and possesses at the same time a very high interest to chemical science in some of the views which it developes. On the one hand, it exhibits an entirely new theory of the reduction, by cyanogen gas as the chief agent, of iron from the ore; on the other, it shows that, in addition to a vast saving of fuel, about two hundred weight of sal-ammoniac may daily be collected at the single establishment of Alfreton, where the experiments were made—thus leading us to infer, that in the iron furnaces of Britain there may be obtained from vapour, which now passes away, an enormous quantity of this valuable substance, which would materially lessen the dependence of our agriculturalists on foreign guano. It is, indeed, most gratifying to observe, that in pursuing this enquiry into the gaseous contents of a blazing furnace of great height, our associates traced out, foot by foot, the most recondite chemical processes, and described the fiery products with the same accuracy as if their researches had been made on the table of a laboratory.

"Weighed, however, only in the scales of absolute and immediate utility, the remarkable results of these skilful and elaborate experiments give them a character of national importance, and justly entitle the authors and the body which has aided them to the public thanks."

"Switzerland has again given to us that great master in palæontology, Agassiz; and also our old friend Professor Shönbein, who in addition to his report on ozone, to which I have already referred, has now brought us a discovery of vast practical importance. The 'gun-cotton of' Schonbein, the powers of which he will exhibit to his colleagues, is an explosive substance, which, exercising a stronger projectile force than gunpowder, is stated to possess the great advantages over it of producing little or no smoke or noise, and of scarcely soiling fire-arms; whilst no amount of wet injures this new substance, which is as serviceable after being dried as in its first condition. The mere mention of these properties, to which our associate lays claim for his new material, is sufficient to show its extraordinary value in all warlike affairs, as also in every sort of subterranean blasting.

"As one of the highly useful elementary aid to the training of the youthful mind to acquire a right perception of the science, I commend the spirited project of a French geographer, M. Guerin, to establish in London a georama of vast size, which shall teach by strong external relief; the objects and details of which he will in the course of this week explain to the geographers present.

The President touched upon some more abstract points of investigation—"Recent as the blocks and boulders to which I have alluded may seem to be, they were, however, accumulated under a glacial sea whose bottom was first raised to produce that connexion between the continent and Britain, by which the land animals migrated from their parent East to our Western climes; a connexion that was afterwards broken through by the separation of our islands, and by the isolation in each of them of those terrestrial races which had been propagated to it. This latter inference was also, indeed, thoroughly sustained by the researches of Professor Owen, communicated to this Association; first, in the generalization by which his report on the extinct mammals of Australia is terminated, and still more in detailed reference to our islands in his recently published work 'On the Extinct Fossil British Mammalia,'—a work which he has stated in his dedication originated at the call of the British Association."

"Among the topics to which our assembling at Southampton gives peculiar interest, I may still say, that if foreign and English geologists should find much to interest them in the Isle of Wight, the same island contains a field for a very curious joint discussion between the mathematicians and the geologists, with which I became acquainted in a previous visit to this place. It is a discovery by Colonel Colby, the Director of the Trigonometrical Survey, of the existence of a considerable attraction of the plumb-line to the south, at the trigonometrical station called Dunnose, on Shanklin Down. The details of this singular phenomenon, which has been verified by numerous observations with the best zenith sectors, will be laid before the Sections. In the mean time, we may well wonder that his low chalk range in the Isle of Wight should attract, in one parallel at least, with more than half the intensity of the high and crystalline mountain of Schehallion in the Highlands of Scotland, whilst no other chalk-hill in the South of England exhibits such a phenomenon."

Sir Roderick again urged a former proposition for an European Congress of Science:—

"I ventured, when addressing you six years ago at the Glasgow meeting, to express the hope, that each of the national European Societies might be led to abstain during one year from assembling in its own country, for the purpose of repairing by its own deputies to a general congress to be held at Frankfort, or other central city under the presidency of the universal Humboldt." The preparation of *Cosmos*, and other avocations, prevented M. de Humboldt from accepting the proposition. "Adhering still to my project, I beg my countrymen, and their foreign friends now present, to sustain this proposition for centralising in a future year the representatives of the various branches of science of different countries, when they may at once learn the national progresses respectively made, and when, at all events, they can so appoint the periods of their national assemblies as to prevent those simultaneous meetings in France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, Switzerland, and England, which are so much to be deprecated as interfering with a mutual intercourse."

Having copiously noticed the co-operation of great masters in science abroad, the President concluded with a graceful allusion to the distinguished visitors who graced the meeting.

Lord Palmerston, in a very pleasant speech, moved the thanks of the meeting to the President for his address, and for the general progress which he had effected in different branches of science. This was seconded by the Marquis of Northampton. In acknowledging the compliment, Sir Roderick Murchison announced that Prince Albert had signified his intention of actively participating in the pursuits of the Association by attending some of the Sections.

The proceedings of the Association on the 12th, consisted of an excursion round the Isle of Wight in the *Lady de Saumares* steamer. Under the direction of Sir R. Murchison, the members enjoyed a sort of irregular lecture, by various professors, chiefly on geology; the illustrations being furnished by the series of strata that were exposed to view as the vessel passed along the coast of the island. The members landed at Black Gang Chine, and at Alum Bay. At the Chine, the Dean of Westminster and a party of friends joined the excursionists, the Doctor bringing with him "a large blue bag;" this he obligingly opened, and it was found to contain, among other curiosities, "an immense boiled crab," which he said he purchased at Newport for 1s. 4d. It weighed four pounds, and was considered by Dr. Buckland to contain dinner enough for three or four days. He further improved the occasion by delivering an amusing and instructive lecture on crabs and their habits. "He next drew from the bag a 'pocket pistol,' which he said was charged with sherry; and pulling out the cork, he drank the health of the company, amidst great laughter. He then offered the bottle to a few friends near him; and thus concluded the lecture of the bag." The immediate effect of this lecture seems to have been a general resort to the dinner table. It was late in the evening when the party returned to Southampton.

On the 14th, the Association received the promised visit from Prince Albert. Great preparations were made to do honour to the event. The mayor having delivered himself of a neat address, and received a courteous reply, the Prince Consort was conveyed, in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by that functionary and Sir Roderick Murchison, to Section A. The Prince subsequently visited Sections E, G, B, C, F, and D; and finished his somewhat rapid scientific curriculum by returning to the pier at half-past one; re-embarking on board the *Fairy*, in which the Queen was waiting for him.

The General Committee assembled at three o'clock to determine the time and place for the next meeting. In alluding to Prince Albert's visit, the President said the Queen had expressed to him her great interest in the Association, and her wish that an account of the progress which they made should be communicated to her. Mr. Taylor, the treasurer, announced that he had received, through Colonel Anson, a communication to the effect that it was the wish of his Royal Highness to present to the Association the sum of £100, to be applied in any manner that the Association might wish. Turning from this agreeable episode, the claims of Oxford, Norwich, Swansea, Belfast, and Edinburgh, to receive the Association next year, were discussed; the meeting deciding unanimously in favour of Oxford. Sir Robert Harry Inglis was elected President for 1847; and after the appointment of Vice-Presidents, two Local Secretaries, and a Local Treasurer, the meeting separated.

The last meeting of the General Committee, or what is termed by Roderick Murchison, "the Parliament of the Association," was held on the 16th. It appeared by the Treasurer's statement, that the number of attendants at the present meeting was 843; of whom 269 were associates, 198 were ladies, and 19 foreigners. The associates and the ladies may for the most part be considered as residents of the town. The amount received for tickets was £710; for the sale of the reports of the Association, £8; Prince Albert's gift of £100; making a total of £818. Professor Willis gave notice of a motion that he intended to bring forward next year at Oxford, for the reunion of the Mechanical Section with the Section of Mathematics and Physics. Certain officers having been re-appointed, the meeting was adjourned by the President till Wednesday, the 23rd of June next, at Oxford.

The public proceedings of the Association finally closed with a general meeting on the same night; at which divers announcements were made, and thanks were distributed to the several officers, local officers, foreign visitors, and so forth. Among the announcements was one that ladies were henceforth to be admitted as regular members of the Association. The President and others touched upon the satirical attacks which had been made upon the scientific congress by the *Times*. Sir Roderick spoke manfully—"If any persons talk of our funds failing, I know well the feelings of the class with whom we are associated, and I know that we never can die; that we are determined, and we have the means, to promote with our own moneys, if no one will support us, the advancement of science. But we know that the great mass of the British nation will respond to our call."

Some account was given of Professor Schönbean's gun-cotton; though a full explanation was prevented by the fact that the professor had not quite concluded arrangements for a patent. The substance is cotton prepared in some way not yet explained. The explosive force is double that of gunpowder; yet the substance leaves no soil on fire-arms. There are two qualities—the second best causing little smoke, the other none. Gunpowder explodes at 600 degrees of heat; gun-cotton at 400 degrees; and it may be exploded on gunpowder without the powder igniting! Mr. Grove showed experiments with the new explosive. He first exploded a small quantity of gunpowder, for the purpose of showing the large quantity of smoke evolved. He then exploded a small lock of the gun-cotton, of the second quality; it flashed off as rapidly as gunpowder, and but a very small quantity of smoke was perceptible. The paper on which it was exploded was slightly stained. The better kind of gun-cotton exploded still more rapidly, without any smoke whatever; and it gave out an orange-coloured flame. The experiment was received with loud applause. Mr. Grove next exhibited a peculiar property of the cotton in not being injured by water. He steeped a piece of cotton in a glass of water, and then pressed it between blotting-paper to dry: though it could not have been thoroughly dry it the time, the cotton flashed off when the heated wire was applied to it, and without any perceptible smoke. The flash, however, was not in this case so instantaneous as that of the perfectly dry cotton. The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun-cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder without igniting the latter. The experiment succeeded perfectly, though it requires the cotton to be quite dry to insure its success; for if the combustion be less rapid the gunpowder explodes. At eleven o'clock the General Association, like its Committee, was adjourned; to be holden in Oxford at Midsummer next.

BIRTHS.

At Goulburn, on the 6th instant, Mrs. James Sinclair, of a son.

At Newport, Lake Macquarie, on the 8th January, Mrs. Alfred Holden, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Southgate, Clarence River, Mrs. S A. Mackensie, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, the Commissariat quarter, Port Macquarie, New South Wales, Mrs. Waldron, of a son.

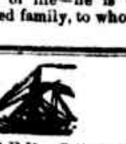
DIED.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2nd November, 1846, Lieutenant James Crossdill, of the East India Company's 2nd European Light Infantry, only son of the late Henry Crossdill, of the Australian Agricultural Company's Service, Port Stephens.

At her residence, Bloomfield, Hunter River, on Saturday, the 16th instant, Mrs. C. J. Crofton, aged 37 years.

At Bunnaby, county of Argyle, on the 21st instant, John Hillas, Esq., aged 50.

At his residence, Liverpool-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the 21st instant, John Vaughan Thompson, Esq., for several years Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals in New South Wales, in his sixty-third year, after long continued illness,—distinguished for his acquirements in zoology and botany—possessing talents of no common order—and estimable in every relative duty of life—he is deeply lamented by his afflicted family, to whom his loss is irreparable.



ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE BOATS' starting will be under the direction of Messrs. Bramwell and Shaw solely.

The descriptive flag for the several races will be hoisted at the mainmast head of the Flag Ship, and will be hauled down immediately on the starting of the boats.

The first class boats to start from their own moorings, which must be laid down before ten o'clock A.M.

The second and third class boats to start from the warp.

Pulling boats will be started from the south side of the starting vessel.

Any disputes occurring in any of the matches must be made known, in writing, on board the starting ship, immediately after the race—to be referred to the decision of the umpire.

WILLIAM TODD,
1491 Secretary.

RENEWAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

WE, the undersigned, hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, PITT TOWN, and the District generally, to be held at the Court House, Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Despatch of the late Secretary for the Colonies; also, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council relative thereto; and of adopting such measures for or against the renewal of transportation to these colonies as may be thought advisable. It is the wish of the requisitionists that all persons, either for or against the measure recommended by the Committee's Report, will attend, as free discussion on the subject from all parties is invited.

J. L. SCARVALL, J.P
W. F. STEWART, J.P.
1023 L. D. WHITAKER, J.P.

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION.

IN pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Public Meeting, held at Penrith, on the 11th instant, copies of a petition, deprecating the renewal of transportation, and praying for the resumption of emigration, lie for signature at

MR. ARMSTRONG'S AND
1368 MR. ROBERTSON'S, in that Town.

THE SCOTS CHURCH,
JAMISON-STREET.

A CONGREGATIONAL MEETING of the above Church will be held therein on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. 1503

"Otium cum dignitate."
"*Enjoyment of the Pipe.*"
QUID.

NEGROHEAD, suitable to the above motto, in any quantities, "in or out of bond," at extremely moderate prices, at

DIXSON'S
TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT,
494, GEORGE-STREET,
1960 Third door South of Hunter-street.

PHILLIPS COLONIAL TOBACCO, a very fine sample, on sale at the stores of

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
September 26. 8841

"OPEN UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK."

PARTIES requiring WINES, ALES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., of the BEST QUALITIES, can be accommodated at the Stores of the undersigned until the hour above mentioned.

I. O. GLANHAM,
561, George-street,
Next to Mr. S. Lyons
January 26. 1498

NOW LANDING, EX "ST. GEORGE."

IND, COOPE, AND CO., late Ind and Smith, Romford,
Pale ale in hogsheads and three dozen casks.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO.
Spring-street.
December 30. 41

MADEIRA WINE.

NOW LANDING, ex *Molly Bawn*, Stoddart and Co.'s best quality Madeira Wine, in quarter-casks.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
January 25. 1377

CHAMPAGNE, PORT, SHERRY, &c.

THE Undersigned has now on sale the undermentioned goods, which he offers at the following prices:—
Champagne, from 28s. to 40s. per dozen
Hunt's Port Wine, 20s. per dozen
Sherry, from 16s. to 20s.
Barsac, from 30s. per dozen
Bottled ale and porter, (English), 10s. 6d. per dozen
&c., &c., &c.
H. J. YARROW,
Wine Merchant.
590, Geoege-street. 1398

BEER, WINE, COPPER, &c.
ON SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BURTON ALE
BASS'S ditto ditto
Barclay's Porter
Byass's Ale and Porter, in 3 and 4 dozen casks
Allsopp's Ale, in 3 and 4 dozen casks
Port Wine, in wood and bottle
AND
Sherry, in wood and bottle, from Black, Young, and Mackenzie's
Rum, 8 O.P.
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, twine, Osnaburghs, sheeting, &c.
Copper sheathing, 18 to 28 oz.
Slates, Countess and Duchess
Molasses
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
1402 George-street.

WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS

JUST RECEIVED, ex MOLLY BAWN, TEN BALES of superior VELVET WINE CORKS.
A. FOSS,
313, Pitt-street North,
1346 Three doors from King-street.

POINT CLARE, BRISBANE WATER.

THE Proprietor of the above highly valuable and productive property, being desirous to return to the southern settlements, will dispose thereof on reasonable and easy terms. There are now upwards of 30,000 banana trees in the plantation, yielding an income of £250 per annum, and from which the Sydney market has for many years been supplied with fruit, and it is capable of being extended to double its present size in only two months' time. There is a good verandah cottage, and other conveniences suitable for a respectable family. The character and capabilities of the property are so well authenticated as to need no comment from the vendor. Any party therefore disposed to purchase are recommended to inspect the properties; and to save trouble, the price and conditions of sale may be learned from Mr. Griffiths, King and York streets, Sydney. 1365

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
An invoice of Blankets, from 7-4 to 12-4, in convenient bales to suit purchasers.
THACKER AND CO.,
1316 Fort-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ships' Sweeps, thirty feet long.
T. WOOLLEY,
George and King streets.
January 26. 1471

DAMAGED WOOL.

THE undersigned has every convenience for drying and making merchantable any Wools that may be damaged by the late rains.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
1229 Miller's Point.

THE undersigned classes Wools as usual, and has every convenience for drying and making merchantable any wools damaged by rain or salt water. Also to receive wools in the grease that may be required to be sorted and washed suitable for the English market.

☞ R. H. is open to purchase wool on commission to any extent.
R. HERITAGE AND CO.
Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf,
Darling Harbour.
January 26. 1505

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT.
SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
August 4. 1976

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.
10533 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8953 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL and TALLOW purchased, or advances made on same consigned to Messrs. Lyall Brothers and Co., London.
10548 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL.
WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of *from 200 to 300 Bales of Wool* of the present clip.
M. JOSEPH,
Commercial House,
756 390, George-street.

WOOL.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of Wool.
THOMAS HOLT, Jun.,
Reiby's Cottage,
8797 Near the Post Office, Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 225

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, and other colonial produce; or will make advances on the same, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co, London.
COOPER AND HOLT.
8990 Waterloo Warehouse.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO., are prepared to purchase or make advances upon wool and other colonial produce, consigned through them to their friends, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of London.
Campbell's Wharf,
November 11. 7546

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
10562 Lower George-street.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COLONY

AN Advertisement appearing in this day's *Herald*, that subscriptions will be received by me, to enable a *Mrs. Atchinson* to return to Europe, I have to state that I have no knowledge of any such individual, and that the petition referred to was inserted without my permission or consent.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office, North Castlereagh-street, January 23 1447

TO THE LADIES OF THE COLONY.

SEEING an advertisement in Saturday's *Herald* to the effect that subscriptions would be received here to enable a Mrs. Acheson to return to England, I beg to state that there is no such person residing in this establishment, and had no authority to make such a statement.
THOMAS MURPHY,
Adelphi Hotel, York-street.
January 25. 1507

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. A. Mackey, in the Firm of J. Mackey and Co., ceased on the 31st December last, and the partnership subsequently existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 17th August last.
D. C. MACKEY.
J. H. MACKEY.
Calcutta, 13th October, 1846.

Calcutta, 14th October, 1846.
Gentlemen.—With reference to the foregoing, announcing the dissolution of the Firm of J. Mackey and Co., I beg to inform you that I have established a new Firm under the style of D. C. Mackey, and Co., into which I have admitted my Nephew, Mr. John Mackey, as a partner.
1302 D. C. MACKEY.

BARQUE "ANTILLES."
COPY.

THESE are to certify, that at the request of Captain W. F. Millar, we this day attended on board the barque *Antilles*, under his command, to survey the copper ore taken on board her in the month of October last in Sydney. A space having been cleared in the after hold (where the greatest bulk of the ore is stowed) of the cargo stowed over it, the appearance of the ore, and the coolness of the temperature, as also driving a crow-bar through the ore and leaving it for seven hours it came out quite cool, leave us no doubt as to its being perfectly safe, and that it is our opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended from its effects as forming part of the vessel's cargo. The fact of its having been upwards of three months stowed, and finding it in its present cool state, is a proof in our opinion that it has no tendency to heat.
(Signed) STEPHEN D. NORRIS,
Master Mariner.
ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE,
Harbour Master, Newcastle.
Newcastle, January 21. 1472

NOTICE.—Captain Milne, ship *Mazeppa*, requests that all accounts against his vessel be handed in, in duplicate, to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD
1476 Harrington-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1516583

ALL MAY BE CURED!

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

Extract of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Tobago, West Indies.

February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing Medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers upon his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN.

A remarkable Cure by these Pills and Ointment.—A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from Piles and Fistula, besides a general Bearing-down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE, IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DIREFUL SKIN DISEASES.

June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of George Town, Demerara, writes under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population.

CANCERED BREAST.—A WONDERFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, boot-maker Tutton, near Southampton.

February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of Cancers and Abscesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The Faculty declared the case as past curing, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.—I shall ever remain your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

WHEEZING ON THE CHEST AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on the table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable Ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your Pills at bed-time, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

In all diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles—Holloway's Pills, in all the aboves cases, ought to be used with the Ointment, as by this means cures may be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand Flies, and all Skin Diseases common to tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Bunions, and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of this Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world. In Sydney, wholesale by

J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street, Sydney.

Sole Wholesale Agent for these Colonies; and by

Mr. H. G. Flanagan, King-street East, Sydney; Mr. Alder, chemist, Parramatta-street, Sydney; Mr. Tucker, stationer, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Lewis, carver, Brickfield-hill, Sydney
Mr. C. W. Rowling, chemist, Parramatta
Mr. F. Lawson, West Maitland
Mr. Thomas M'Cormack, storekeeper, Newcastle
Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist, Bathurst
Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler, George-street, Windsor
Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. James Quigley, Berrima
Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper, Goulburn
Mr. William Cavanagh, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay
Mr. Dennis Shea, Wollongong
Mr. James Boote, Peel's River.
And by all respectable chemists.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box. 559

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Sperm candles, 1s. 6d.
First-rate clock-faced barometer, 50s. warranted
White China Matting, 36 inch, 1s. 4d., 42 inch 1s. 9d., 54 inch, 2s.
Powerful seraphine
Nutt's patent bee hives
Bags, three-bushel, 19s. per dozen
Woolpacks, 4s. 6d.
Painted canvas
China window blinds, 2s. 6d.
Tarpaulins, English made
Double-barrelled guns, with case complete, 70s.
Iron safe, 70s.
Copying machine, 60s.
With a great variety of sundries, cheap.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Kingston Warehouse,
1318 450, George-street.

FOR SALE.—A CURRICLE, with two complete sets of harness, bars, &c. Also, one spare pair saddles and bar. One of these sets of harness is very handsome, and both, with the carriage, are in the most perfect order.

To be seen at MARTYN'S Repository, Pitt-street. 1475

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

RICH DRAPERY GOODS.

THE ladies of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully solicited to inspect the undermentioned rich and elegant assortment of fancy drapery goods, which, in order to reduce the present large stock as much as possible, previous to the periodical stock taking, have been marked down to the following unprecedented low prices, being such as cannot fail to convince purchasers that they are (quality and price considered) without any exception, the cheapest in the colony.

EMBROIDERED CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS,

WHITE AND COLOURED.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Those lately sold at....	2 0 0	reduced to	1 2 6
Ditto ditto..	2 10 0	ditto	1 18 6
Ditto ditto .	3 10 0	ditto	2 15 0
Ditto ditto..	4 10 0	ditto	3 10 0
Ditto ditto..	6 10 0	are all sold	
Ditto ditto..	10 10 0	reduced to	6 10 0
Richest white two only left at....	15 0 0	reduced to	10 10 0

BLACK SATIN AND OTTOMAN SHAWLS.

A few of the above are on hand of large sizes, which will be cleared out at 21s. to 35s. each.

ALSO,

Some very choice things in brocaded silk, satin, and chiné shawls, at a great reduction in price.

8-4 RICH LLAMA SHAWLS.

Reduced to 12s. 6d., worth in London 21s.

MANTELLETS.

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, including la Duchesse, la Visite, fontengé noire satin and ducape Polka scarfs, &c., &c., of the richest qualities, and at greatly reduced prices.

SILK GOODS.

The stock of silks now on hand is extensive, but consists chiefly of

RICH GOODS,

nearly all the low qualities having been lately cleared out to a person in the New Zealand trade, the present reduction have notwithstanding brought the good qualities down to the undermentioned prices.

A lot of black and coloured gros de Naples, satinets, Chiné and checked silks, &c., at 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s., having undergone a reduction of full 30 per cent.

Rich plain ducapes, and brocaded silks and satins in great variety; plain and shot satinets, and poult de soie, of the most beautiful shades; rich Irish tabinetes, &c., &c., from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per yard.

Many of these goods are much under the English cost, and have usually been sold from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per yard

Some very costly French brocaded and superbly rich plain satins, &c., &c., will be sold at a great reduction from the original cost

A lot of plain and figured bonnet silks and satins, drawn silk, &c., will be offered to milliners at a great reduction.

BONNETS.

A choice assortment of bonnets of the most approved and newest shapes in pearl and rice straw, plain and fancy Tuscan, Dunstable, &c, &c.

Children's bonnets, infants' and boys' Tuscan and Dunstable hats, &c.

ALSO,

Rich printed balzorine and marquisa dresses, printed muslins and cambricks

Black and white French blonds and wire ground laces, royal Mechlin and real thread laces and edgings, baby laces, worked muslin collars and habit shirts, ribbons, parasols, brides ruches, ladies' ready made linen and baby linen, household and family linens, printed furniture and linings, hosiery, haberdashery, &c., &c.

PITE AND PRESTON.

EMPORIUM,
263, Pitt-street. 1449

SETTLERS

ARE respectfully solicited to inspect the stock of
Slops
Blankets
Clothing, &c., &c.,

At PITE AND PRESTON'S; their stock being at present replete with every article suitable for the bush, all of which will be found (without any exception) the cheapest in the trade: for in addition to their late importations, a large lot has been purchased in the Sydney market at less than the English cost price.

EXAMPLES.

9-4 Stout blankets, 8s. 9d. per pair
10-4 Ditto ditto, 11s. 6d. per pair
11 4 Ditto ditto, 14s. 6d. per pair
Moleskin trousers, large sizes, 54s. per dozen
Regatta shirts, large sizes, 20s. per dozen
Striped cotton shirts, 14s. 6d. per dozen
Flannels, calicoes, sheeting, prints, &c., &c., equally cheap

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The best assortment in Sydney, well cut and made on the premises; and in the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

a suit of clothes, with cut, quality, and workmanship, of the *first order*, can (as usual) be made to measure in *ten hours*.

1185 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED TINNED SHEET IRON

FOR ROOFING VERANDAHS, GUTTERING, SPOUTING, &c.

THIS METAL is now in general use by Her Majesty's Government for roofing all public buildings, coverings over docks and ships in Her Majesty's dockyards, and by all railway and other public bodies for the splendid buildings erected at the various stations, warehouses, &c., and is rapidly superseding all other kinds of roofing.

It is the lightest, and being *perfectly incorrodible*, the *most durable* material for the purpose ever invented, and renders the building at once water-tight and fire-proof.

It is not affected by change of atmosphere, or exposure to the weather, and to prove that even salt water will not corrode it, the Board of Admiralty, by a recent order, have directed that in future Galvanized Iron is to be used instead of *copper*, in the construction of coal bunkers in all Her Majesty's steam-vessels.

It has been extensively used for some years in New York, Ceylon, and the West Indies, where the New Cathedral, at Antigua, is being roofed with it.

A roof of this material can now be seen in George-street, the Colonial Government having adopted it as a covering to the New Post Office.

The sheets at present on hand are 24 x 72 inches.

Apply to

MR. G. A. LLOYD, Auctioneer, &c., or to

R. C. WEEKES, 380, George-street. 1043

THE undersigned will be prepared in all next month to make his annual sale of rams, ewes, and colts: the ewes consist this year of about four thousand, from three to four years old; the colts are well bred and active, the greater part broken-in to the saddle, the others are now in hand. Application to be made to Mr. George Mair, at Douro, Yass.

H. O'BRIEN.

Douro, January 22. 1472

TO PLASTERERS.

PLASTERERS are invited to tender for furnishing and completing the whole of the plasterers' work of that range of buildings now in the course of erection near the New Custom House (Circular Quay) and known as "Donovan's Buildings."

The plans and specifications, with other particulars, will be furnished by applying at the office of James Hume, of King-street, Architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before ——

JAMES HUME,
113, King-street.

January 21. 1216

JOHN BROWN AND CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

410, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, they have received per *Johnstone*, and now on sale—

A few sets of superior silver plated brass and covered carriage, tandem, and gig harness
Quilted and plain ladies' saddles
Gent's hogskin and plain saddles
Racing saddles, 3½ lbs.
Second-hand hunting and stock saddles
Bridlery of every description
Carriage, tandem, and chaise whips
Stock and gut cart whips
Ladies' and Gent's silver and plain mounted riding whips—a superior and extensive assortment
Malacca cane hunting whips, silver and plain mounts
Silver plated hunting and racing spurs, great variety
German silver and plated ditto, ditto
Polished and japanned box and screw spurs, great variety

ALSO,

Girth, roller, and chair webbing; blanketing, for saddle cloths; blue and white serge, blankets, collar cloth, chaise mats, horse, dandy, water, spoke, crest, and shoe brushes; sponge shammyskins, japanned roans, patent horse winker and enamelled hides, Morocco skins, hogskins, saddle trees, stirrup irons, snaffle, curb, pelham, and fancy bits; buckles of all kinds, plated nails, tacks of sizes, staples, gig and carriage furniture, spring bars, cart hames, traces, blacking, &c. Drab and coloured coach lace; tufts for ditto, Venetian cloth, oilcloth, chased and plain carriage door handles, apron studs; brass shaft tips, gig lamps, spring steel, lancewood, and ash shafts, &c. 9910

TO THE LOVERS OF ZOOLOGY,

PARTICULARLY

ORNITHOLOGY, ICTHIOLOGY, AND ENTOMOLOGY.

JAMES PALMER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has recently received from the interior, a superb collection of upwards of 2000 living birds, amongst which are several of extreme rarity and beauty, viz.: The Budgery Garr, Rose Cockatoo, Bullen Bullen, Crimson Wing, Green Leek, and other Parrots too numerous for an advertisement.

Also, a variety of Doves and Pigeons.

His stock of stuffed and preserved birds for packing, are numerous, select, and in excellent preservation. His stock of Insects in the Coleopterous and Neuropterous class are in great variety.

N. B. Residence. Harvey's Buildings, George-street, Parramatta, opposite Mr. Payten's

P. S. All orders and communications, by letter or otherwise, punctually attended to. 830

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND HAY.

THE undersigned has for sale a few tons of superior

COMPRESSED HAY,

which has not been exposed to the late rains. Price very low. Early application is necessary.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
City Mart,
474, George-street.

January 22. 1255

BERRIMA CHURCH

TENDERS for the erection of a Stone Church, in the Town Berrima, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer, S. North, Esq., Berrima, until the 1st February, 1847, where the plans and specifications can be seen until the 30th December next, and every information will be afforded. After which date, the plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of Mr. Edmond Blackett, South Head Road, Sydney, Architect, until the 15th January, 1847.

Parties may tender for a portion of the work, or the whole; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of the work. And all letters and communications to be post paid.

Berrima, November 21. 8285

WANTED TO BORROW,

£400 to £500 on several Houses in Sydney, let to permanent tenants at £60 per annum, and lately valued at £1000. Deeds seen and particulars known by applying to

C. H. CHAMBERS, ESQ.,
1313 Pitt-street.

MONEY.

THE advertiser wishes to obtain a loan of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds by way of mortgage on a flock of 1000 sheep within the boundary, on a good run, and free from disease.

A line addressed A. Z., *Herald* Office, stating terms, will receive immediate attention. 1488

SHEEP WANTED ON HALVES, where they would receive every attention, by a party who has an extensive and excellent run, and is his own superintendent, on the River Boyne, Moreton Bay, distant from Brisbane 130 miles. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Harrington street.

January 18. 1032

CARRIAGE HORSES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a very superior pair greys, to match well, from fourteen to fifteen hands high, four to five years old. They are intended for exportation, and as a sample of the best horses the colony can produce—consequently a liberal price will be given. No purchase will be made for one month from this date, so as to allow this advertisement to be generally seen. Apply, post-paid, to Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, Sydney.

January 16. 932

"SHIPPING GAZETTES,"

25TH JULY, 1846.

TWO SHILLINGS each will be given for a few *Shipping Gazettes* of the above date, by applying at this office. 1214

WANTED, a person to proceed to Port Phillip, qualified to teach the Mathematics and French, or Mathematics and Writing, or French and Writing. To reside in the house Salary—£80 per annum.

N. B.—None but competent parties need apply, by letter, to Mr. Reed, Mr. Woolley's, 403, George-street. 1331

WANTED, for an establishment in the country, Servants of the following description:—

A Butler
A Cook, male or female, and
A Laundress.

Testimonials as to character and capability will be required. Apply to the porter, at the Club House, Bent-street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. 968

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted a General House Servant. Apply between nine and ten a.m., to Mr. THOMPSON, 153, Elizabeth-street, near the Toy Bazaar. 1270

WANTED, an under Housemaid. Apply at Tarmons, Woolloomooloo. 1312

FARM SERVANTS.—WANTED a few farm servants—single men. Apply to Mr. CASTLE, Pitt-street, next to Dr. Bland's 1456

WANTED, a good Housemaid. Apply to Mr. W. BEAMES, George-street; or to Mr. J. FRED. CASTLE, Austenham House. 1474

SCHOOLMASTER AND MISTRESS WANTED at Kiama, in Illawarra, where forty children may be expected to attend, and the parents agree to raise an income of £30 per annum, exclusive of what may be allowed by Government. There is a cottage containing at present only two rooms, which will be enlarged if the parties, after six months' trial, give satisfaction. An acre of land is annexed. The applicants must be faithfully attached to the Church of England, and must be prepared to give proof of this, and of their corresponding good character, and sufficiency of attainments. It is thought that the situation mey suit persons of the above description, whose chief desire is to be usefully employed. Apply to the Rev. M. D. MEARES, Wollongong; or, at the Registry Office of the Bishop, in King-street, Sydney. 1391

LIGHT PORTER.

WANTED, an industrious, steady, and active man, as Light Porter: he must be able to read and write, and produce satisfactory references as to character. Apply to A. D., *Herald* Office. 1497

SERVANTS WANTED.—Wanted, a married couple—the man as groom and coachman, the wife as laundress. Application to be made at the Mayor's Office, Town Hall, York-street, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, daily. 793

WANTED, SERVANTS. — A man and wife as general servants, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Eligible persons would not be objected to if with only one or two children, if not very young. Apply to Mr. Hayward, 88, King-street East, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock this day. 1845

A GENTLEMAN, lately arrived in the colony, and who has for the last twenty years been practically engaged in agriculture and stock, is desirous of a situation as Superintendent or Overseer.

The advertiser has some capital, and would be willing to join in an establishment as working partner.

Any letters, post-paid, to B. C., 16, Jamison-street, will be attended to till the 30th instant. 1314

£10 REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from my Estate in the district of Queanbeyan, on or about the 1st of October last, four head of Horses, viz.:—Two bay mares, with switch tails, one in foal, branded WC on near shoulder, and R on off shoulder, with star in forehead; the other mare branded JM on near shoulder. Also, two bay colts, one three years old, and the other two years, both branded JM on near shoulder.

If stolen, I hereby offer a reward of £10 to any person who will bring the offender to justice; or if strayed, I will pay a reward of £2 to any person who will deliver the said horses at my estate, near Queanbeyan; or to the undersigned, at Cranebrook, Penrith.

JAMES M'CARTHY, JUN.

January 7. 864

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED from Wallabadah, Liverpool Plains, a Light Chestnut Mare, with blaze on the face, short tail, branded MC off shoulder, JC under saddle, B2 near shoulder, white saddle marks. The above reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction, or one pound if strayed, on restoration to Mr. William Martyn, at Wallabadah; or to

MARTYN AND COMBES,
910 Sydney.

CARCOAR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from King's Plains, on the 21st December last, a bay gelding, about 15½ hands high, star in forehead, short tail, both hind feet white, branded RM near shoulder, J (reversed) G off shoulder. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders; or if strayed, £1 will be paid on delivery of the gelding to Mr. Peter White, Hibernian Hotel, Bathurst; Mr. J. Ingram, Innkeeper, King's Plains: or to the undersigned.

J. LOUDON.

Carcoar, January 14. 1108

HORSES STRAYED FROM LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

A BAY Horse, aged, branded under the mane and on the shoulder JF—JW under mane. A black Mare, rising four years old, branded on the shoulder JS. As very diligent search has been made for them between Wey's Creek and the Liverpool Range, it is supposed they have been found and ridden away.

A reward of *two pounds* will be given for the above, by giving notice to Mr. John Freeman Sommerville, Peel's River; or to Mr. George D. Craig, Sussex-street, Sydney, Commission Agent.

All Poundkeepers are requested to detain and give the above notice. If stolen and found in the possession of any person after this advertisement, a reward of ten pounds will be given on prosecuting the thief to conviction. 1292

KEYS LOST.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon, a Bunch containing four small Keys, supposed to have been dropped in Jamison, George, Hunter, or Bligh streets, or thence through the Barracks to the Commercial Wharf. As the keys can be of no use but to the owner, any person bringing them to No. 2, Jamison-street, will receive five shillings reward. 1492

TO LET, that House in Cumberland-place, at present in the occupation of D. Larnach, Esq. The house is replete with every convenience for a family of respectability, and commands a full view of the harbour. Possession can be given on the 10th February next, or sooner if required.

For particulars apply to Mr. Jeffrey, Custom House,

January 21. 1228

TO BE LET, from the 1st proximo, the Shop and Premises, No. 291, Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Faux, Draper. Apply at the Office of Mr. MOORHEAD, O'Connell-street.

January 22. 1304

TO LET,

THE House and Premises known as the City Inn, now in the occupation of John Cobcroft, near the corner of Pitt and Park streets.

For particulars apply to Henry Cunningham, at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and King streets. 246

TO LET, that pleasantly situated Cottage, Cliffeton, Chowder Bay, having a well stocked garden of fruit trees, and 57 acres of land all fenced in. Apply to Captain ASHMORE, Kent-street, nearly opposite the Gas Works. 1387

TO BE LET.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES TO BE LET ON LEASE.

ERMINGTON HOUSE on the Parramatta River, with large garden, well stocked with fruit trees, extensive stabling and other outhouses, together with about 150 acres of land, a large portion of which is cleared and fenced off into paddocks.

ST. LEONARD'S COTTAGE, North Shore, near the Church, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Peek. This cottage is within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry, at Blue Point; there is a very large garden, in excellent order, also a vineyard of 3 acres and the use of a 50-acre paddock.

Three large STORES, in Queen's place, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst, Edye Manning, and John Clode.

Application to be made at the Office of the Loan Company, 555, George-street. 5558

ALBION HOUSE, MILLER'S POINT.

THERE are vacancies in this delightful marine residence, in consequence of families having recently left for England, for Gentlemen boarders on moderate terms. 1465

HOUSE IN BRISBANE-STREET,

SOUTH HEAD ROAD,

NEAR "LYONS-TERRACE,"

AT present occupied by Mr. James H. Atkinson, will be vacant on 20th proximo. Rent, £40 a year. Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
1305 George-street and Charlotte-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY,

At Twelve o'clock,

Carved cane-seated chairs, cheffonier, wardrobe
Loo and dressing tables, carpets, fenders, and fire-irons
Japanned trays, plated basket, iron bedstead
Stretchers, hearth-rug, matting, &c.
Pair of excellent pistols, in case complete
A few superior engravings
Double-barrelled fowling piece
Kitchen utensils, &c.

Term—Cash. 1506

VARNISHES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 27TH JANUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

1 CASE CONTAINING—
Black Japan varnish
Copal body ditto
Superfine carriage ditto
Pale oak ditto
1 Case containing—
Copal varnish
Pale oak ditto
1 Case containing—
Pale cabinet varnish
Gold size
1 Case containing—
Body varnish
Pale drying copal varnish
Black japan ditto
Super body copal.

Terms at sale. 1500

LAMP BLACK, ROTTEN STONE, LITHARGE, EMERY, HOPS, COLONIAL TOBACCO, ARSENIC, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 27TH JANUARY,

At eleven o'clock,

2 CASKS LAMP BLACK
5 Barrels rotten stone
1 Ditto blue black
3 Ditto yellow ochre
3 Ditto English umber
3 Casks powder litharge
1 Case emery, assorted
20 Pockets hops
9 Kegs prime colonial tobacco
1 Case arsenic.

Terms at sale. 1502

THE FREE PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ALSO,

FARMS ON THE HAWKESBURY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

At his Rooms, George-street, on or about the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

Of which due notice will be given,

NO. 1, ALLOTMENT OF LAND, adjoining the flourishing free Port of Newcastle.

The following extract from a Grant from the Crown, will more fully set forth the exact locality:—

"All that parcel of land situate in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement twenty acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle, at Swamp Creek, in the vicinity of Newcastle, Allotment No. 1, commencing at the eastern extreme of the line once marked as the northern boundary line of the Australian Agricultural Company's land; and bounded on the north by seven chains of that line bearing west; on the west by a south line of eleven chains and twenty links to the Newcastle Road; on the south by the Newcastle Road easterly to the bridge over Swamp Creek; and on the east by that Creek downwards to the River, and by the River westerly to the eastern extreme of the line once marked as the northern boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's one thousand five hundred acres grant."

This land was at one time surveyed by a competent surveyor, at a very considerable expense, and laid out as a township to be called "the Village of Wickham," a plan of which now lies at the Mart, and which intending purchasers are invited to inspect. The proprietor will not avail himself of the lucrative system of subdividing the land, but will sell the whole *in one lot*, and the purchasers will have the benefit of the plan, which will be handed over on the completion of the sale. Mr. Mort feels it his duty to add that the ground is cleared and fenced, and from its contiguity to the town of Newcastle may safely be considered a lucrative investment. The capitalist may entertain the prospect of realising in a short time several hundreds per cent., and nothing can be more satisfactory as to title, viz., *a Grant from the Crown*. No doubt the contemplated railway to Maitland will pass through the property, thereby making its value increase beyond calculation.

ALSO, IN ONE LOT,

Four very valuable Farms on the Hawkesbury River, in all 220 acres, with all the improvements thereon, distant from Windsor only seven miles.

The titles are grants from the Crown to William and Joseph Jacklin, and the property is under lease to Joseph Jacklin until the 4th day of September of the present year.

The above is beautifully situated, and the soil is of the richest alluvial description, and produces excellent crops. The crafts from Sydney to Windsor constantly pass and repass, and a frigate might anchor opposite the homestead.

Terms, 15 per cent cash deposit, and the residue in cash on completion of the conveyances. 1502

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

WHITE HERRINGS,

NOW LANDING, EX "MOLLY BAWN."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

36 barrels } White Herrings.
40 half-barrels }

Now landing from the *Molly Bawn*, in good condition, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 1483

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George street,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

6 KEGS VERY SUPERIOR TOBACCO
10 Barrels "Lochfine," herrings
5 Casks split peas
4 Ditto baskets salt
3 Cases soda and seidlitz powder
5 Ditto 1lb. mustards
10 Bags ground black pepper
15 Ditto whole ditto
13 cases castor oil
5 Casks Epsom salts
3 Kegs tartaric acid
2 Ditto carbonate soda
8 Chests hyson skin tea
20 Bales Bengal twine
18 Hogsheads very superior vinegar
9 Quarter casks ditto.
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1441

WINES.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

13 QUARTER-CASKS superior pale Sherry
4 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, very excellent
9 Hogsheads Marsala
12 Tierces ditto
14 Quarter-casks ditto
9 Quarter-casks golden Sherry
2 Pipes Port wine
1 Hogshead Port wine
6 Quarter-casks Hunt's Port
27 Cases, each 3 dozen, pale Sherry
18 Cases, each 3 dozen, Port, of a quality very rarely met with
9 Cases London Port, 3 dozen each
2 Hogsheads London Porter

Terms at sale. 1442

WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT.

NEWLY IMPORTED FASHIONABLE GIGS, TANDEM CARTS, CABRIOLETS, AND PHAETONS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

ONE HANDSOME GIG, of best materials and workmanship, with patent cohesion springs, painted a rich ULTRA-MARINE BLUE, relieved and highly varnished, lined with superfine drab cloth and drab Morocco leather, stuffed with best baked hair and tufted, PATENT AXLES, and fashionable patent lamps

ONE HANDSOME MAIL GIG, patent cohesion springs, lined with superfine crimson cloth, and trimmed with a fashionable silk lace, painted a rich ULTRA-MARINE BLUE, and highly varnished, patent enamelled leather apron, patent axles and lamps

ONE HANDSOME MAIL GIG, painted a rich ULTRA-MARINE BLUE, picked in with scarlet lake, and highly varnished, lined with superfine cloth and rich crimson silk lace, stuffed and tufted, patent enamelled leather apron, patent axles and lamps, and patent cohesion springs

A TANDEM CART, with folding-out hind seat, lancewood shafts, plated with whalebone

A MAIL TANDEM CART, with folding-out hind seat and sliding iron-work, hung on patent double bow springs, lancewood shafts, plated with whalebone, mail axle, lamps, &c.

A MAIL GIG, with patent bow springs, lancewood and whalebone shafts, lamps, &c., painted brown, lined blue, mail axle

A PATENT CABRIOLET, hung on bow springs, with extension springs to shafts, head and boot of enamel leather, Collinge axle, lamps, &c.

A PATENT CABRIOLET PHAETON, diagonal joints and bow springs, boot and barouche seat in front, Collinge axle, pole and pole pieces complete

A PATENT SHIFTING PHAETON, hung on double bow springs, mail axletree, enamelled leather head to shift, painted green, lined drab.

Terms at sale. 1061

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

PRIME CIGARS, NO. 3 AND 4,

EX "SARAH."

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

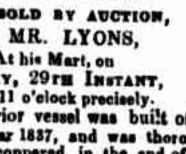
ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

100,000 No. 3 cigars, in boxes of 1000 each
108,000 No. 4. ditto ditto ditto 1000 each
192,000 No. 4, ditto ditto ditto 500 each

Terms at sale. 1366

FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT.



THE FINE BRIG "SARAH,"

202 TONS REGISTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart, on

FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

THIS superior vessel was built of teak in the year 1837, and was thoroughly fastened and coppered in the end of 1844. She is well found and very suitable for the trade she has been employed in lately between

CHINA AND MANILA AND SYDNEY.

*** Inventory of stores can be seen either at Mr. Henry Moore's, where any further information may be obtained, or at Mr. Lyons's Auction Mart.

Terms at sale. 1490

FANCY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH JANUARY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES—

Plain, white, and coloured sarsnet ribbons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto satin ditto
Rich fancy bonnet ditto
8d. to 16d. black lutestring
Superior Tuscan bonnets
Ditto ditto hats
Ditto artificial flowers
Ditto bredes
Rich fancy shawls
Ditto ditto turnovers
Men's thread and Berlin gloves
Habits, black
Black satin opera ties
Fancy ditto ditto ditto
Rich black satin bow stocks
24 and 36 inch satin handkerchiefs
1 case stays of a very superior quality and make, in jean satteen, and coutille
120 very handsome balzarine dresses.

SEWN GOODS.

A large and beautiful assortment of muslin collars and habit shirts
100 pieces green, white, and amber lenos.

Terms at sale. 1482

TO SHOEMAKERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27TH JANUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

NINE TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Landed,

Containing a general assortment of the undermentioned articles:—

Women's patent seal and calf shoes
" lasting and Cordovan ditto
" grain and kid ditto
" black and fancy boots
Children's boots and shoes in great variety.

Terms at sale. 1440

"MADGE WILDFIRE."

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH JANUARY,

At one o'clock precisely,

THE VERY FAST - SAILING CLIPPER YACHT

MADGE WILDFIRE,

with all her gear, &c., as she lies at the Circular Wharf, where she can be seen daily.

The present owner had her built expressly to run in the three sailing matches on the 26th instant, and having no further use for her, or facility for keeping her, now offers her for sale

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Owing to her light draft of water, astonishing speed, weatherly qualities, and almost perfect safety, she is well adapted for rivers, lakes, or heavy sea-way. For symmetry her model has never been surpassed in the colony.

Terms, cash. 1180

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE

OF

FIRST-RATE SLOPS AND GENERAL DRAPERY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH JANUARY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned splendid assortment of superior London made slops—

300 Pairs millers' drab moleskin trousers
150 Ditto white ditto ditto
450 Ditto drab double stitched ditto ditto
100 Ditto ditto gambroon trousers
150 Ditto white drill trousers
100 Ditto brown drill ditto
150 Ditto fancy doeskin ditto
50 Gambroon shooting coats
50 Tweed ditto ditto
50 Superfine pilot ditto
50 Drab shepherds' ditto
50 Blue cloth jackets
200 Dark valencia vests
100 Buff ditto
200 Light fancy ditto
100 Black satin ditto
20 Dozen brown holland blouses
25 Ditto white shirts, linen collars, &c.
50 Ditto heavy Scotch twilled shirts
100 Ditto regatta ditto
40 Ditto extra stout striped ditto
200 Ditto stout cotton braces
100 Ditto brown half hose
50 Ditto coloured ditto
50 Ditto lambs' wool half ditto
200 Ditto white cotton ditto
300 Dozen children's cotton and woollen socks
10 Ditto scarlet worsted caps
50 Ditto women's black cotton hose
25 Ditto ditto worsted ditto
20 Ditto stripe Guernsey shirts
20 Ditto blue serge ditto
100 Pairs 8-4 blankets
100 Ditto 9-4 ditto
50 Ditto 10-4 ditto, very superior
100 9-4 woollen rugs
100 9-4 cotton diaper rugs
200 Dozen cotton handkerchiefs
100 Pieces imitation corahs
50 Pieces real corahs
50 Dozen black bandannas
25 Ditto checked ditto
50 Pieces undressed Hollands
100 Ditto dressed ditto
100 Ditto neat summer prints
100 Ditto 5-4 navy blues
45 Ditto imitation Welch flannel
30 Ditto Lancashire ditto
50 Ditto drab ground furniture prints
50 Ditto jaconet muslins
100 Ditto white rolled jaconet
50 Ditto coloured and black ditto

Terms at sale. 1478

NEW ZEALAND WOOL LASHING.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by Auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH JANUARY,

At half-past ten o'clock,

Five tons New Zealand Wool Lashing

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 1481

JUST RECEIVED, EX "WALMER CASTLE."

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27,

At 11 o'clock,

Four cases fine blue wove letter paper
Two ditto foolscap paper
One ditto pens, drawing pencils, wafers, sealing-wax, and steel pens
Six casks superior writing ink in quarts, pints, and quarter pints, black, red, and blue
One cask printing ink, black, red, blue, and green.

Terms at sale. 1495

TO PERSONS FURNISHING, SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS.

CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS, SADDLERY, TUNBRIDGE WARE, CHIMNEY AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, SUPERIOR SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, GUNS, &C., &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Messrs. J. and J. Levick to sell by auction, at their warehouse,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,

At 11 o'clock, without any reserve,

A selection from their very superior stock, comprising a variety of such articles as are useful and ornamental, and as are also suited to the purposes of general trade, consisting of—

Very superior table and other cutlery
China tea, breakfast, and dinner services
Cut and plain decanters, wine glasses, &c.
Bronzed and Ormolu table and hanging lamps
Work-boxes, dressing cases, tea caddies, &c.
Britannia metal ware, and British plate
Elegant silver mounted Sheffield plated ware
Porcelain and other chimney and drawing-room ornaments
Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, &c.
Guns, pistols, powder flasks, and shot belts
Japanned trays, waiters, bread baskets, &c.
Pier glasses, toilet and dressing glasses
Combs, brushes, and perfumery
Fishing rods and tackle, with a great variety of other goods, as will appear by the catalogues now preparing, and which will shortly be ready for delivery.

☞ The whole will be on show the day preceding the sale, on the premises as above.

Terms at sale. 1496

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